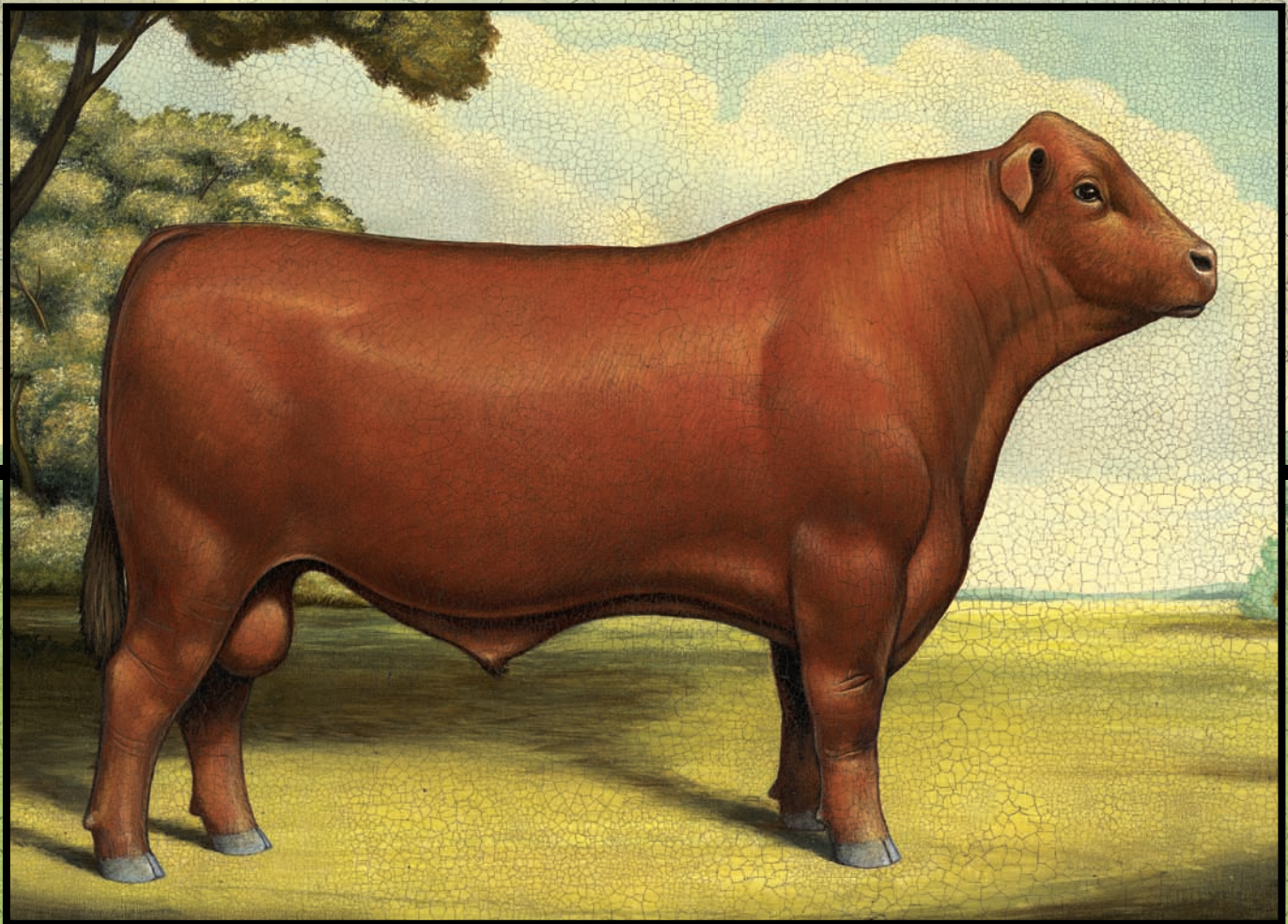


T e x a s D e p a r t m e n t o f A g r i c u l t u r e



T E X A S L I V E S T O C K D I R E C T O R Y

An Extensive Guide to Livestock Domesticated in Texas

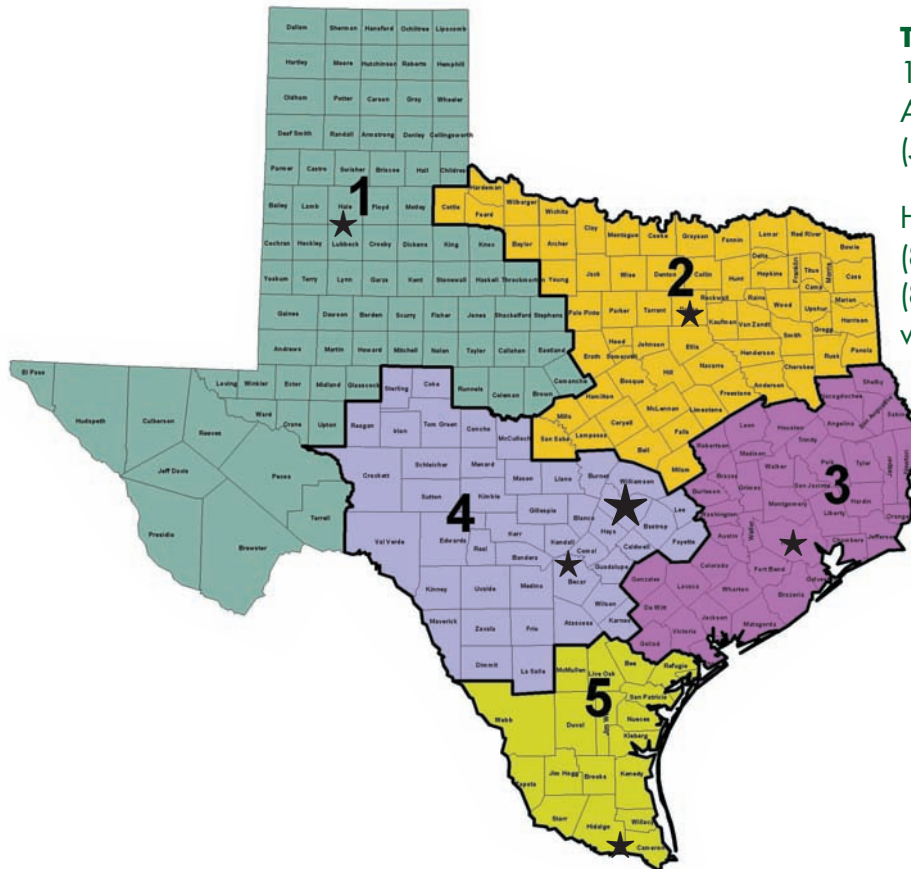


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Regional Offices & Contact Information



TDA Headquarters

1700 N. Congress
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 463-7476 • 1-800-TELL-TDA
(800) 835-5832

Hearing Impaired/Relay Texas:

(800) 735-2988 (voice)

(800) 735-2989 (TDD)

www.agr.state.tx.us

Region 1 – West Texas

4502 Englewood Ave.
Lubbock, Texas 79414
(806) 799-8555

Region 2 – North Texas

1720 Regal Row, Suite 118
Dallas, Texas 75235
(214) 631-0265

Region 3 – Gulf Coast

5425 Polk St.
Houston, Texas 77023
(713) 921-8200

Region 4 – South Central Texas

8918 Tesoro Drive, Suite 120
San Antonio, Texas 78217
(210) 820-0288

Region 5 – Valley

900B E. Expressway 83
San Juan, Texas 78589
(956) 787-8866



GO TEXAN.

Overview

The Leader of the Pack

They say everything is bigger and better in Texas. From the impressive mountainous terrain in the west and the tropical gulf coast in the south to the pine forests of the east and the stark desert beauty of the southwest, the Lone Star State shines as a vast land of diversity and promise. These qualities and more have made Texas an agricultural giant. And nowhere is this more evident than in the state's unparalleled reputation as the livestock capital of the world.

Livestock buyers seeking quality, variety and abundance have come to the right place when they come to Texas. From beef and dairy cattle to horses, swine, sheep and goats, Texas farms and ranches have numerous types and classifications of livestock — including traditional poultry breeds and exotics such as llamas, alpacas, ostriches and emus. No other state offers a better selection of purebred and commercial livestock. There are actually more head of livestock than there are people in Texas!

The Lone Star State is the country's top producer of beef cattle, horses, sheep and goats. Texas dairy cattle are known for their prominent role in the replacement heifer market, and Texas swine are an important component of U.S. swine production.

Texas ranks second to none in cattle production with about 15.1 million head of cattle and calves and 38 breeds of the country's finest registered and purebred beef and dairy cattle. The total value of all cattle and calves in the state totals nearly \$9.73 billion. And with more than 1 million horses, Texas leads the nation in this category too. Whether for work, pleasure riding or competition, Texas horses testify to the state's reputation of grandeur. From race horses to working ranch horses, Texas can supply breeds to suit every horse buyer's needs.

The 1.1 million head of sheep and lambs raised on Texas ranches includes fine and medium wool sheep, hair sheep and sheep raised to produce exquisite lamb meat. Among the most popular breeds found on Texas ranches are Rambouillet, Delaine-Merino, Debouillet, Columbia, Suffolk, Hampshire and Southdown.

Of the 1.2 million head of goats in Texas, some 220,000 are Angora, whose luxurious hair is sought the world over. Texas Angora goats provide about 90 percent of the nation's mohair. In addition, Texas leads in the production of meat goats, which have been improved by crossbreeding native Spanish goats with more muscular breeds.

If that's not enough, buyers will also be pleased with the supply of quality poultry, ostrich, emu, alpaca and llamas scattered throughout the state.

In addition to live animals, premium Texas livestock genetics are shipped worldwide by specialized companies selling semen and embryos. Using the latest, most advanced technology, these companies ensure the very best genetics are propagated.

At Your Service

Texas has the resources to bring buyers and sellers together and to facilitate livestock exports to destinations across the globe. No matter what type of livestock buyers are looking for, the Texas Department of Agriculture's livestock marketing staff is ready to help them find it. TDA's bilingual marketing specialists are committed to one-on-one personal assistance. They can provide referrals and information and coordinate buying trips for ranchers and others shopping for purebred and/or commercial livestock genetics. As part of this effort, marketing specialists can:

- arrange itineraries;
- provide transportation to and from airports;
- drive buyers to ranches around the state; and
- act as translators.

TDA livestock marketing specialists hone their knowledge by attending livestock shows and related events around the globe as well as by participating in technical trade missions exchanging ideas with the rest of the livestock world.

To further facilitate livestock exports, TDA operates six livestock export facilities in Texas. Five are located along the Texas-Mexico border in Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio and El Paso. A sixth facility at the George Bush International Airport in Houston allows shipment by air around the world.

Procedures to Ensure a Smooth Livestock Export Transaction

Making a sale to a foreign market is not much different than selling to a neighbor, with a few minor exceptions. Once the foreign buyer has selected the animals and the selling price has been determined, the following steps will help ensure a smooth transaction:

- Request a down payment to cover your costs of testing the animals for export. This is a common practice.
- Determine with the buyer how and when final payment will be made. Payments can be cash, wire transfer to your bank, a U.S. bank check that can be confirmed or a letter of credit.
- Determine if the animals are to be sold F.O.B. (free on board) ranch or if the sale price includes delivery to the port of entry. If the buyer is responsible for delivery to the port of entry, help him locate a trucker. You will be more familiar with truckers in your area, and the buyer will appreciate your help.
- Ask the buyer through which port the animals will enter his country and establish how you will give notice when the animals are ready for delivery. You may inform the buyer or deal directly with a broker at the port of entry. Before the buyer leaves your ranch, make sure you have his name, address and telephone number and the telephone numbers of the person or firm receiving the animals.
- Call your local veterinarian. Explain that you have sold livestock to a foreign buyer and need to have them tested for export. Your veterinarian will know the procedures and necessary tests. Veterinarians with questions may contact the **U.S. Department of Agriculture at (512) 916-5555**. Your veterinarian will prepare an export health certificate for the animals. This document will be sent to Austin with any necessary blood samples. The health certificate will be officially endorsed by USDA. The endorsement charge varies from species to species so it is advisable to call USDA to find out what the charges will be. Your veterinarian will charge you for his services and the official export health document.
Remember, this added expense is your responsibility. You will need to price your livestock accordingly.
- Give each animal an identification number. This can be a brand, tattoo or ear tag. Your veterinarian will need these numbers to identify the animals on the health certificates. Numbered ear tags that can be read at a distance are usually best.

Commissioner Todd Staples
Texas Department of Agriculture

- Provide an invoice to the buyer. The invoice should include the seller's name and address, the buyer's name and address, number and sex of animals purchased and the price. This invoice and the export health certificate will accompany the livestock to the port of entry.
- Expect to receive full payment for your livestock before the animals leave the United States, also standard practice.
- Call the person or firm receiving the animals when you have secured the export health certificates and prepared your invoice. Set a delivery date. Contact the appropriate TDA export facility and confirm the date of delivery. Normal working hours for TDA export facilities are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

If you have questions, contact the Texas Department of Agriculture at (512) 463-6098.

Puntos importantes para facilitar y asegurar una exportación de ganado proveniente del estado de Texas.

Si usted sigue los requisitos de su país de importación al adquirir nueva genética del estado de Texas, cualquier transacción será fácil y muy sencilla.

Tome en cuenta los siguientes pasos:

1. Contactar al Departamento de Agricultura del Estado de Texas.

Nuestra oficina de ganadería cuenta con personal capacitado y bilingüe que le diseñará una agenda de actividades, con la cual usted reducirá su tiempo de búsqueda debido a que nuestros especialistas lo llevarán al lugar exacto donde encontrar lo que usted busca, ahorrando de esta manera tiempo.

2. Selección.

Una vez que usted haya encontrado el lugar y la genética de su agrado, es una práctica común del comprador dar un anticipo para asegurar la transacción. Así el ganadero Texano, con este adelanto procede a cubrir los gastos de la elaboración de los certificados de salud para exportación, basados en los requisitos del país importador. El criador Texano es responsable de la elaboración de los mismos, contactando para ello a su médico veterinario, y este, a su vez, se registrará a través de la oficina de exportación del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos (USDA, por sus siglas en inglés) donde le proporcionarán los requisitos exactos que cada país requiere. Es importante mencionar que estos certificados de exportación generalmente tienen una fecha de expiración de 30 días después de haberse expedido y el tiempo de preparación es de aproximadamente 10 días laborales. También es importante recordar que los animales seleccionados deben estar perfectamente identificados, ya sea con arete en la oreja, fierro en una parte visible, ya sea en tren posterior o en ocasiones se marca en el nacimiento del hombro. El tatuaje es otra práctica muy común y en algunos países es requisito aretar y tatuar el ganado para facilitar su identificación.

3. Transportación.

Es recomendable que usted discuta todo lo que envuelve este punto con el propio criador Texano ya que el no hacerlo puede causar confusión de último minuto al tener el ganado listo para el envío.

4. Requisitos legales.

Es importante que el ganadero comprador esté familiarizado con los requisitos de su país destinatario ya que es importante proporcionar la información correcta y adecuada para la elaboración de los certificados de salud, tales como:

- Nombre del importador, en caso de ser persona física algunos países requieren que esté registrado en un padrón de importadores.
- Datos generales del importador (nombre, domicilio, teléfono, etc.).
- Puerto de entrada al país destinatario.
- Información completa del agente aduanal si así se requiere.
- Información completa de las personas o compañía que se hará cargo del ganado al llegar al puerto receptor.

5. Término de la Transacción.

Una vez que el criador tenga los certificados sanitarios listos, se deben seguir las siguientes recomendaciones:

Acordar la forma de pago total (cheque de banco americano, transferencia de fondos, etc.), antes del embarque. Coordinar la fecha y hora de embarque con las siguientes entidades:

Agente aduanal

Corrales de exportación propiedad del Departamento de Agricultura del Estado de Texas (horario de lunes a viernes de 8:00 AM a 5:00 PM, se anexan las direcciones de las mismas en el estado).

Compañías transportistas

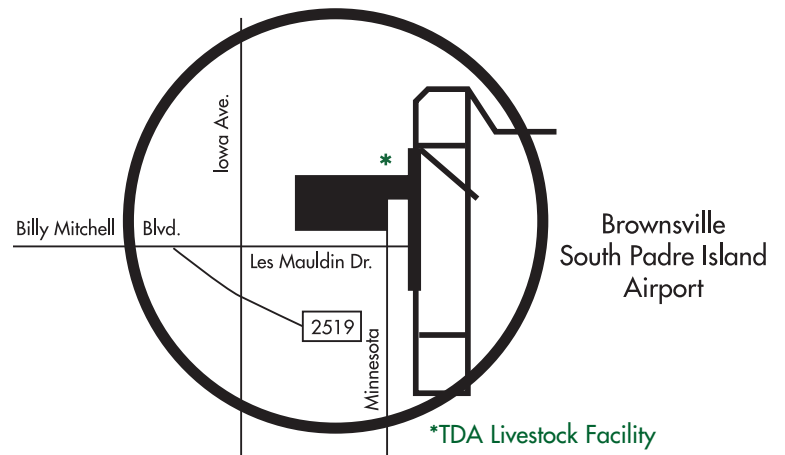
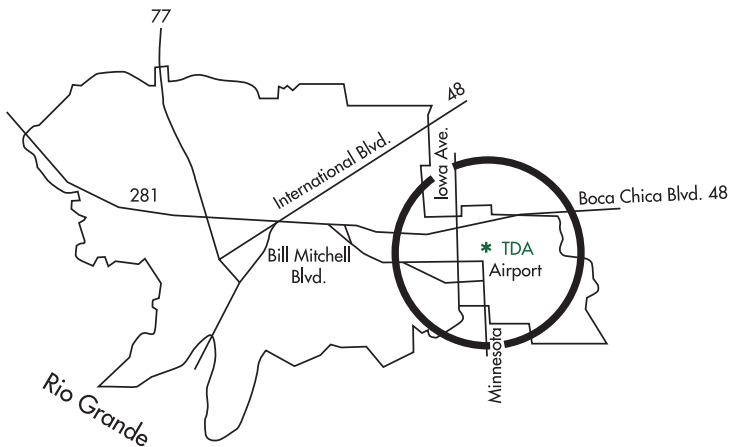
En el Departamento de Agricultura del Estado de Texas nos interesa servirle y ponemos a su disposición nuestra división de mercadotecnia agropecuaria en donde nuestro objetivo principal es hacer que el gremio agropecuario mundial pueda trabajar, como uno solo, y así resolver e implementar la alimentación de todos los países.

Para más información favor de hablar al teléfono (512) 463-6098.

Brownsville Livestock Export Facility

TDA Livestock Facility

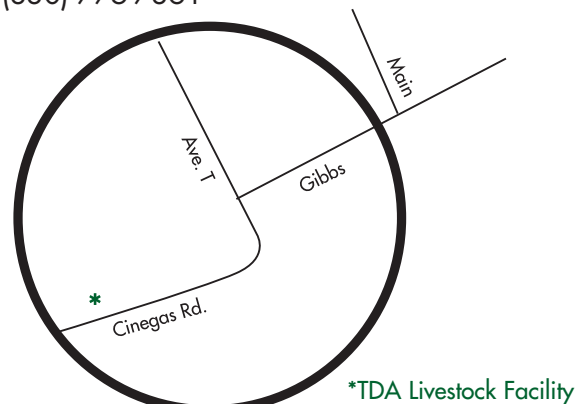
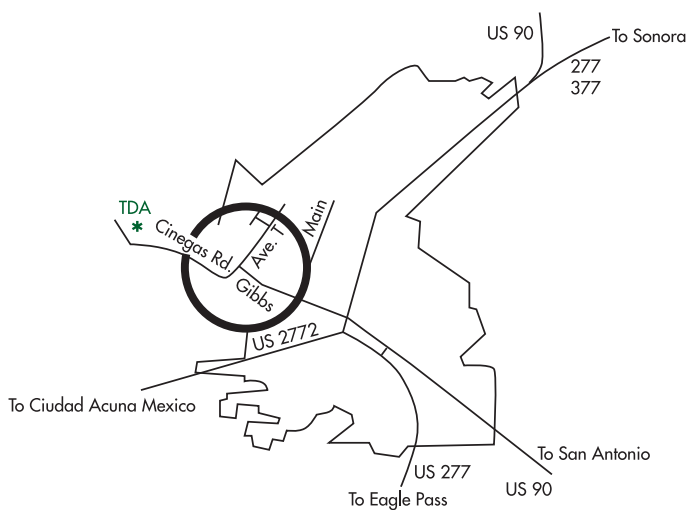
414 S. Minnesota Ave.
Brownsville, Texas 78520
(956) 546-5135
Fax: (956) 546-5136



Del Rio Livestock Export Facility

TDA Livestock Facility

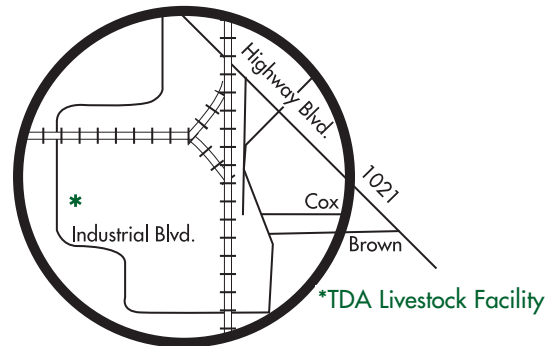
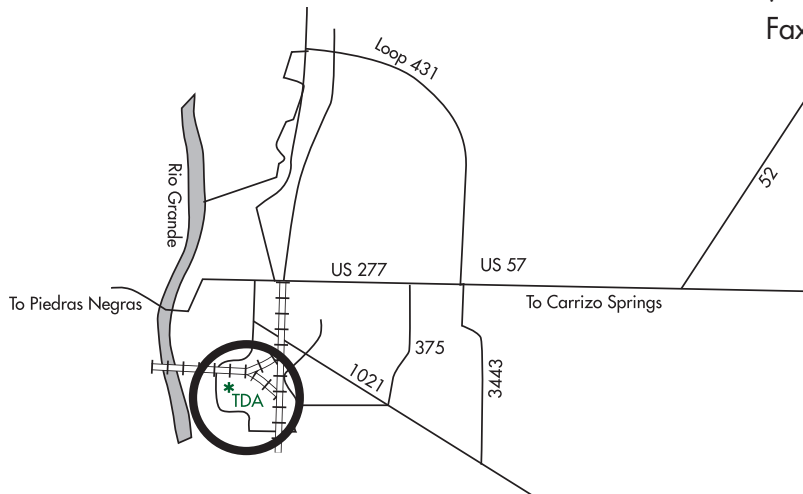
P.O. Box 1046
Cienegas Road
Del Rio, Texas 78840
(830) 775-1519
Fax: (830) 775-7361



Eagle Pass Livestock Export Facility

TDA Livestock Facility

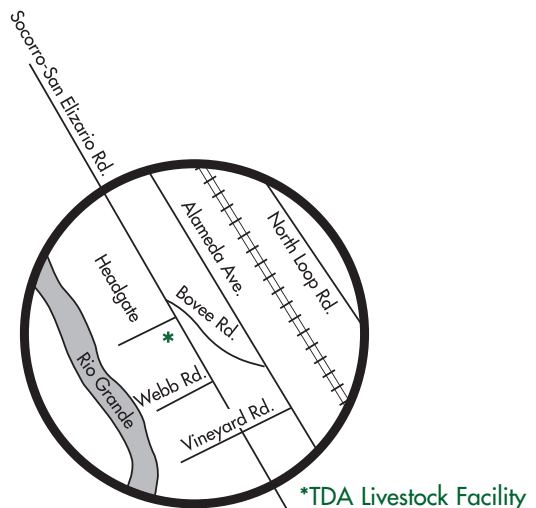
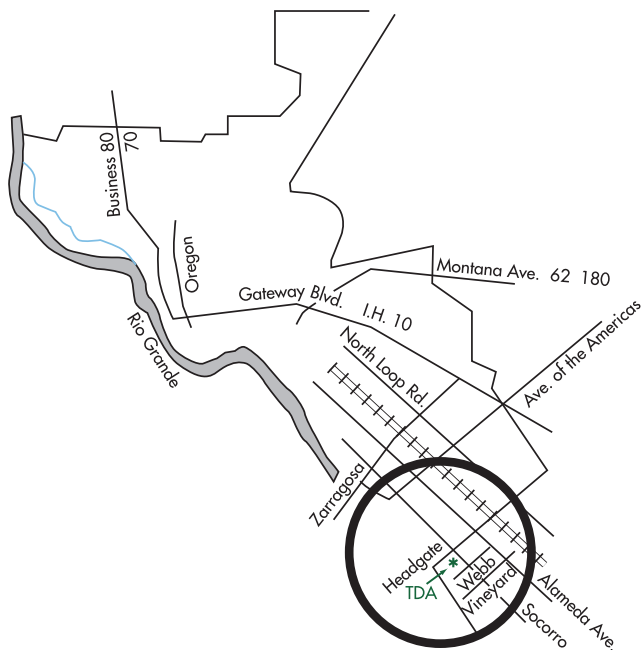
P.O. Box 1164
205 Industrial Blvd.
Eagle Pass, Texas 78852
(830) 773-2359
Fax: (830) 757-3845



El Paso Livestock Export Facility

TDA Livestock Facility

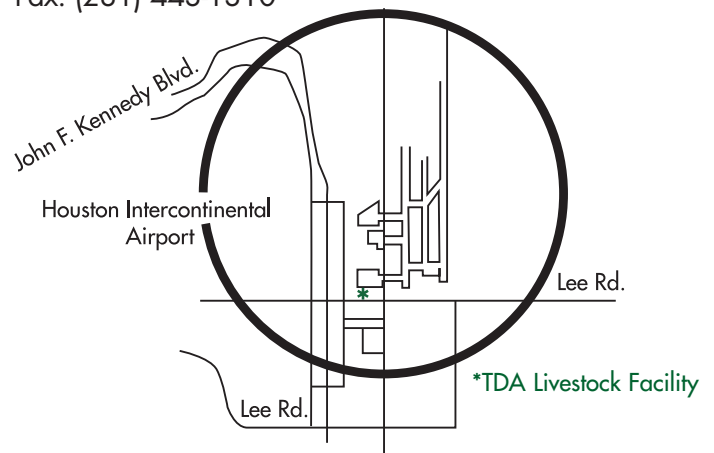
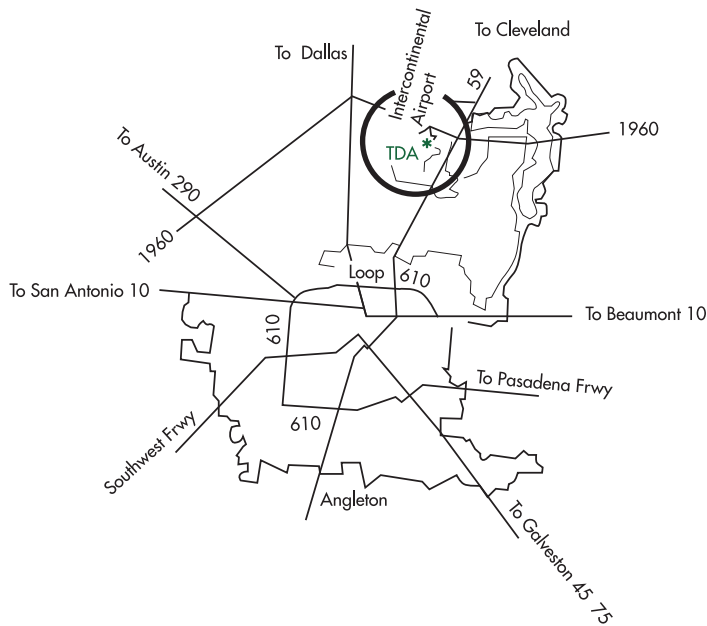
10800 Socorro Road
El Paso, Texas 79927
(915) 859-3942
Fax: (915) 860-0293



Houston Livestock Export Facility

TDA Livestock Facility

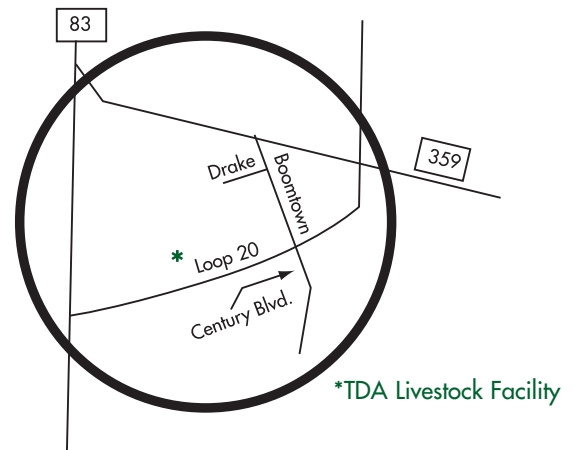
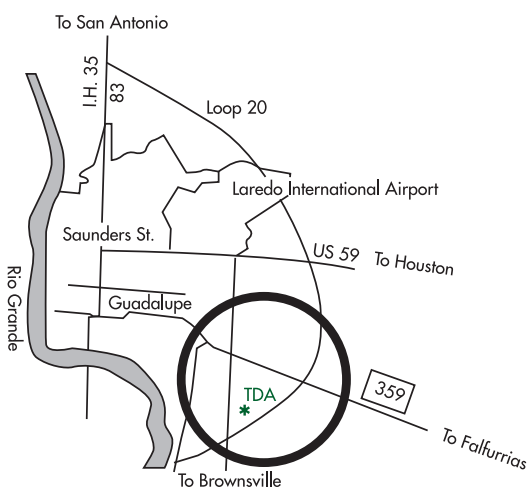
P.O. Box 60107 AMF
18850 Colonel Fischer Road
Houston, Texas 77205
(281) 443-2447
Fax: (281) 443-1310



Laredo Livestock Export Facility

TDA Livestock Facility

3902 Loop 20
Laredo, Texas 78046
(956) 722-6307
Fax: (956) 722-6309





CATTLE • GANADO • FIEH • GANADO

Texas remains the national leader in cattle production.

It is home to some 15.1 million head of cattle and calves, more than double the number raised in the second-leading state. Cattle are found on more than 151,000 Texas farms and ranches, and sales of cattle and calves account for almost half of the state's agricultural cash receipts. Quantity is just one part of the state's cattle industry. Texas also offers an amazing selection.



GO TEXAN.

Beef Cattle Overview

Raising cattle is a business and a way of life in Texas, where cattle production helped mold the state and bestow its identity. That same bold Lone Star tradition continues today. Texas remains the national leader in cattle production. It is home to about 15.1 million head of cattle and calves, more than double the number raised in the second-leading state. Cattle are found on more than 151,000 Texas farms and ranches, and sales of cattle and calves account for almost half of the state's agricultural cash receipts.

Quantity is just one part of the state's cattle industry. Texas also offers an amazing selection. British and European (*Bos taurus*) and the humped (*Bos indicus*) species of tropical countries flourish in the state's diverse climate and terrain. In all, 38 breeds of the country's finest registered and purebred beef and dairy cattle are raised here. Selectively bred over a long period, each breed possesses a distinctive identity in color, size, conformation and function and has the prepotency to pass these traits on to progeny.

Many contemporary breeds are the result of crossing two or more older breeds. Most new breeds originating in the United States were developed in the southern states, where standard cattle lacked heat and insect resistance and did not thrive on grasses native to the region. Texas producers have successfully learned to raise livestock with various frame sizes and the ability to tolerate different levels of heat. As a result, buyers can look to Texas for cattle adaptable to any kind of environment.

Buyers can also purchase superior livestock genetics from companies specializing in the sale and shipment of semen and embryos. Experienced professionals will ensure their customers receive the best genetics to meet their needs.



Beef Cattle

Amerifax

The Amerifax originated in the United States. They are a mixture of 5/8 Angus and 3/8 Beef Friesian. They can be either red or black and are polled. The breed society was formed in 1977.

Amerifax Cattle Association

P.O. Box 149
Hastings, Nebraska 68902
Contact: TDA (512) 463-7560

Angus

The first Angus bulls were imported into the United States in 1873 by native Scot George Grant for his ranch near Victoria, Kansas. The breed is black and polled. Typically low maintenance, Angus are high in maternal traits, calving ease and marbling ability. They show resistance to diseases such as eye cancer. The American Angus Association has more than 35,000 members.

American Angus Association

7734 Highway 83/84
Abilene, Texas 79602
www.angus.org
(817) 390-7092

American Angus Association – Texas

P.O. Box 201296
Austin, Texas 78720-1296
www.angus.org
(512) 413-1610

Texas Angus Association

131 E. Exchange Ave., Suite 116
Fort Worth, Texas 76106
www.texasangus.com
(817) 740-0778

Ankole-Watusi

Its striking appearance made African Ankole cattle sought-after by European zoos. Zoos and game parks bred the cattle, renaming their offspring Ankole-Watusi. They were imported by American zoos and other tourist attractions, eventually becoming available to individuals, some of whom began several private herds.

Ankole Watusi International Registry

22484 W. 239th St.
Spring Hill, Kansas 66083
www.awir.org
(913) 592-4050



Barzona

The development of the Barzona began in 1942 with the combined genetics of the Africander, Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus breeds. It is known for feet and legs built to handle rough country, an ability to utilize a high level of browse, as well as heat tolerance, insect and disease resistance. Pinkeye and eye cancer are almost nonexistent in the breed due to their dark pigmentation and deeper eye set. Modern Barzona are generally a medium size red beef animal distinguishable by a longish head and may be either horned or polled.

Barzona Breeders Association of America

Box 631
Prescott, Arizona 83602
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Beefalo

Beefalo combines the excellent quality of high-protein bison meat, which is low in fat, cholesterol and calories, with domestic cattle's handling characteristics. The American Beefalo World Registry verifies, registers and promotes the Beefalo breed.

American Beefalo World Registry

2225 Old Stage Road
Dillon, Montana 59725
www.abwr.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

American Beefalo International

P.O. Box 656
Somerset, Kentucky 42502
www.ababeefalo.org
(800) BEEFALO

Beefmaster

Beefmaster originated in South Texas in the late 1930s from a systematic crossing of Brahman, Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Predominant colors are red and dun. Largest of the Bos indicus-influenced breeds, they adapt well to heat and most climates. Excellent mother cows produce fast-growing, heavy-weaning calves. Horned and polled family lines are available.

Beefmaster Breeders United

6800 Park Ten Blvd., Suite 290 West
San Antonio, Texas 78213
www.beefmasters.org
(210) 732-7711

Live Oak Beefmaster Association

105 CR 211
Three Rivers, Texas 78071
(367) 786-3056

Lone Star Beefmaster Association

15021 CR 438
Lindale, Texas 75771
(903) 882-5013

South Texas Beefmaster Association

P.O. Box 151
Elgin, Texas 78621
(512) 481-1733



Belgian Blue

Although relatively new to the United States, Belgian Blue cattle appeal to beef breeders, dairymen and health-conscious consumers. They are efficient beef animals with a high rate of feed conversion and rapid growth.

American Belgian Blue Breeders Inc.

P.O. Box 154
Hendrick, Iowa 52563
www.belgianblue.org
(641) 661-2332

Belted Galloway

Belted Galloway are conditioned to survive in harsh climates. They probably developed in Scotland's rugged, hilly Galloway district and later were bred by crossing Black Galloway with Dutch Belted. Thrifty, medium-sized animals, they are black, white or dun around a white middle.

Belted Galloway Society Inc.

98 Eidson Road
Staunton, Virginia 24401
www.beltie.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Blonde d'Aquitaine

Blonde d'Aquitaine originated in France, coming to the United States in 1972. They have deep, rounded chests and ribs, muscular forequarters, broad withers, deep heart girth and a large loin. Lean Blonde cattle excel in dressing percentage and other important carcass traits. They cross well with most breeds.

American Blonde d'Aquitaine Association

16129 N. Lost City Road
Hulbert, Oklahoma 74441
www.blondcattle.org
(918) 772-2844

Southern Blonde d'Aquitaine Association

P.O. Box 1535
Van, Texas 75790
www.blondcattle.org
(903) 569-2220



Braford

The Braford breed is made up of approximately 5/8 Hereford and 3/8 Brahman. The breed was developed initially in Florida in the late 1930s but is now found all over the southern United States. Its color is predominately red, often with some white on the face and body. Cows are known to have good udders, while both sexes seem to be resistant to eye problems.

United Braford Breeders

422 E. Main, #218
Nacogdoches, Texas 75961
www.brafords.org
(936) 569-8200

Brahman

The Brahman breed originated in the United States from Indian humped cattle imported from India and Brazil in the late 1800s and the early 1900s. Gray and red are its predominate color patterns. The breed tolerates heat and insects well.

American Brahman Breeders Association

3003 S. Loop West, Suite 140
Houston, Texas 77054
www.brahman.org
(713) 349-0854

Texas Brahman Association

P.O. Box 246
Hungerford, Texas 77448
www.texasbrahman.com
(979) 532-1352

Brahmousin

Brahmousin blends the best of Limousin and Brahman characteristics. Purebred Brahmousin are classified as 5/8 Limousin and 3/8 Brahman. However, the American Brahmousin Council allows animals at least 1/4 Limousin and 1/4 Brahman to be recorded. Recorded animals must be sired by a registered Limousin, registered Brahman or registered Brahmousin bull.

American Brahmousin Council Inc.

Route 3 Box 535
Crockett, Texas 75835
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560



Braler

As one of the more recent crosses between the American Brahman and the Saler, the Braler carries both the hardiness of the Brahman and the adaptation ease of the French Saler. The Braler is being bred in most of the mid and southern states. The preferred color is solid red, but black shading on the shoulders and rump of the bull is also acceptable. The Braler is primarily bred for beef production.

American Braler Association

1900 FM 2780
Burton, Texas 77835
(979) 289-3021

Brangus

Founded in 1949, the Brangus breed utilizes the superior traits of Brahman and Angus cattle. An American breed resulting from the combination of 3/8 Brahman and 5/8 Angus, Brangus cattle are known for hardiness, disease resistance, maternal instincts, fertility, milking ability, calving ease, growth potential, and feedlot and carcass merit.

International Brangus Breeders Association

5750 Epsilon
San Antonio, Texas 78249
www.int-brangus.org
(210) 696-4343

Texas Brangus Breeders Association

P.O. Box 1066
Dripping Springs, Texas 78620
www.texasbrangus.org
(512) 894-4257

Braunvieh

Braunvieh originated in Swiss mountain valleys and was imported into the United States in 1869, becoming the foundation for Brown Swiss. Reintroduced from Switzerland in 1983, this pure breed is recognized for quality carcasses, moderate frame, excellent disposition and maternal efficiency.

Braunvieh Association of America

3815 Touzalin Ave., Suite 103
Lincoln, Nebraska 68507
www.braunvieh.org
(402) 466-3292



British White

In 1940, the British government ordered a shipment of British White cattle to America to safeguard a precious national heritage should the United Kingdom be invaded. This was the only breed safeguarded in this manner. The breed's first herd book was published in 1920.

American British White Park Association

103 S. Cedar Lane
Chickamanga, Georgia 30707-2523
www.amer-britishwhitepark.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

British White Cattle Association of America

P.O. Box 281
Bells, Texas 75414-0281
www.britishwhite.org
(903) 965-7718

BueLingo

The BueLingo Cattle Society aims to develop, register and promote BueLingo cattle in the United States and throughout the world. The society's beliefs are that the breed can make an important contribution to improving the cattle industry.

BueLingo Cattle Society

6507 S. Highway 215
Charleston, Arkansas 72933-9741
www.buelingo.com
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Charolais

Charolais originated in central France and entered Texas in 1934. The solid white breed has horned and polled strains. The American International Charolais Association provides Charolais producers with value-added marketing solutions and helps them receive higher returns.

American International Charolais Association

11700 NW Plaza Circle
Kansas City, Missouri 64153
www.charolaisusa.com
(816) 464-5977

Charolais Association of Texas

P.O. Box 86
Denison, Texas 75021
www.charolaisassociation.com
(866) 331-6500

West Charolais Ranch

7800 State Highway 97 E.
Pleasanton, Texas 78064
www.texascharolaissalescorp.com
(830) 281-3847



Chianina

Chianina, native to central Italy, came to the United States in the early 1970s. The first composite breed registry program was initiated in 1976 for Chiangus — black, polled/scurred Chianina X Angus cattle. Three other registries have been added since then — Chiford for Chianina X Hereford; Chimaine for Chianina X Maine-Anjou cattle; and Red Chiangus.

American Chianina Association

P.O. Box 890
Platte City, Missouri 64079
www.chicattle.org

Southwest Region - American Chianina Association

Hwy. 207-302
Panhandle, Texas 79068
(816) 431-2808

Corriente

Corriente can be traced to the first cattle that Spain landed in the New World. These hardy cattle were taken to the West Indies, Florida, and Central and South America, where they adapted through natural selection. Their descendants spread across the southern United States and along the coast of California.

North American Corriente Association

P.O. Box 12359
N. Kansas City, Missouri 64116
www.corrientecattle.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Devon

The first Devon cattle reached what is now the United States in 1623. They were imported from Devonshire, England to Edward Winslow, the agent for Plymouth colony. These red cattle of Devonshire were probably the first purebred cattle to reach North America. A bright ruby red color is preferred and accounts for their nickname, the "Red Rubies."

Devon Cattle Association

1082 Riche Road
Bunkie, Louisiana 71322
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560



Dexter

Dexter are hardy, thrifty, productive, small and personable cattle that calve easily.

American Dexter Cattle Association

404 High St.

Prairie Home, Missouri 65068

www.dextercattle.org

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Galloway

Galloway, one of the world's oldest beef breeds, descended from two aboriginal breeds of Scotland. Breeders formed the first United States Galloway registry at Chicago's Fat Stock Show in the late 1800s. The hornless cattle are distinguished by a thick, wooly hide.

American Galloway Breeders Association

310 W. Spruce

Missoula, Montana 59802

www.galloway-world.org

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Gelbray

The combination of Gelbvieh, Red Angus and Brahman genetics has made Gelbray a maternal breed with the ability to sire slaughter calves suitable for feedlots and packing plants in the United States. This combination, with its proven reproductive efficiency and pre-weaning performance, will also perform post-weaning. Gelbray combines the "right kind" of genetics that will allow its breeders to effectively compete for the "meat dollar."

Gelbray International Inc.

P.O. Box 2177

Ardmore, Oklahoma 73402

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560



Gelbvieh

Native to Bavaria, Gelbvieh was introduced to the United States in 1971. Breeding has stressed maternal and carcass traits. Gelbvieh are basically solid fawn to a medium red shade. The American Gelbvieh Association was founded on the principles of complete production evaluation.

American Gelbvieh Association

10900 Dover St.
Westminster, Colorado 80021
www.gelbvieh.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Texas Gelbvieh Association

Route 8 Box 3520
Nacogdoches, Texas 75964
www.texasgelbvieh.com
(936) 560-9205

Hereford

Hereford cattle originated in England and were brought to America in 1816. A brownish-red body, white face and white markings on the neck, chest and underbelly distinguish this English breed. Herefords are recognized for feed efficiency, longevity, docility, superior reproduction, adequate milk and survivability. In 1995, the American Polled Hereford Association merged with the American Hereford Association, and horned and polled animals are now dually recorded in the AHA.

American Hereford Association

1501 Wyandotte
Kansas City, Missouri 64101
www.hereford.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Texas Hereford Association

4609 Airport Freeway
Fort Worth, Texas 76117
www.texashereford.org
(817) 831-3161

Texas Polled Hereford Association

303 HCR 4419
Grandview, Texas 76050
www.tpha.net
(254) 687-2898

Highland

Highland cattle are distinguished by calving ease, docility, hardiness and excellent mothering instincts.

American Highland Cattle Association

4701 Marion St.
Livestock Exchange Building 200
Denver, Colorado 80216
www.highlandcattle.org
(303) 292-9102



Limousin

Limousin, native to south central France, entered North America in 1968. The breed's purebred herd book contains red, black, horned and polled cattle. Limousin is the leader in muscle growth and efficiency, making it an ideal complement to British cross cows. Its continental breed registry is the largest in the United States.

North American Limousin Foundation

7383 S. Alton Way, Suite 100
Englewood, Colorado 80112-2339
www.nalf.org
(303) 220-1693

Texas Limousin Association

P.O. Box 880
Krum, Texas 76249
www.texas-limousin.com
(940) 367-4633

Longhorn

In 1493, Christopher Columbus brought Spanish cattle to Santa Domingo. The cattle became the foundation of the Texas Longhorn breed. The Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America was formed in 1964 to preserve and promote this historic breed. Texas Longhorns do not have a standard color, but rather will range from light to dark and also from single to multiple colors.

International Texas Longhorn Association

P.O. Box 122988
Fort Worth, Texas 76121
www.itla.com
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Texas Longhorn Breeders Association of America

P.O. Box 4430
Fort Worth, Texas 76164
www.tlbaa.org
(817) 625-6241

Texas Longhorn Breeders of the Gulf Coast Association

801 Travis, Suite 2050
Houston, Texas 77002
www.tlbgca.com
(713) 224-2300

North Texas Longhorn Breeders Association

4616 Riverpark Drive
Fort Worth, Texas 76137
(817) 428-0660

South Texas Longhorn Association

Route 1 Box 147
Coupland, Texas 78615
(512) 856-2230



Maine-Anjou

Maine-Anjou derives its name from the Maine and Anjou river valleys of northwest France. The breed was introduced to North America in 1969. Maine-Anjou genetics are fast becoming a “buzzword” among commercial cattlemen for the breed’s ability to produce favorable quality and yield grades.

American Maine-Anjou Association

P.O. Box 1100
Platte City, Missouri 64079-1100
www.maine-anjou.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Texas Maine-Anjou Association

1444 CR 1125
Dangerfield, Texas 75638
www.txmaines.org
(903) 645-3232

Marchigiana

Marchigiana is one of Italy’s white cattle breeds. It excels at feed conversion, average daily gains and producing a moderate-sized lean, tender carcass with a large ribeye. Marchigiana is known for heat and insect tolerance and climate adaptability. A white coat and pigmented skin ensure resistance to solar radiation, pinkeye, cancer eye and sunburn.

American International Marchigiana

P.O. Box 198
Walton, Kansas 67151-0198
www.marchigiana.org
(620) 837-3303

Murray Grey

Originating in Australia, Murray Grey were not available in the United States until 1969, when semen was brought over from Australia. The Murray Grey is silver-grey in color, medium-sized and polled. Mature males weigh about 2,000 pounds and females about 1,500 pounds.

Murray Grey International, Inc.

5350 Wolfe Road
Harrisburg, Missouri 65256-9741
www.mgi-inc.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

American Murray Grey Association

P.O. Box 224
New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 16242
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560



Normande

Normande descended from cattle brought to Normandy by Viking conquerors. In North America, the Normande first appeared in the 1970s as a beef breed. As dairy grazing has become more popular, interest in the breed's ability to produce milk without losing essential breeding qualities has increased.

North American Normande Association

30698 Ottoman Ave.

Elroy, Wisconsin 53929

www.normandeassociation.com

(218) 262-1933

Parthenais

The French Parthenais Herdbook, established in 1893, is one of the oldest in France. The Canadian Herdbook was established 100 years later. In 1970, the breed society established a program of breed improvement with particular emphasis on producing high quality beef.

Parthenais Cattle Breeders Association

P.O. Box 788

Arp, Texas 75750

www.parthenaiscattle.org

(800) 762-0164

Piedmontese

*The Piedmontese breed originated in the Piemonte region of northwest Italy. When the ancient European cattle Aurochs (*Bos taurus*) migrated with Zebu cattle (*Bos indicus*) from Pakistan, the vanguard of this migration entered the Piedmont valleys and fused over 25,000 years of natural selection to become Piedmontese. In 1886, the breed's characteristic double-muscling attracted breeders. The first Herdbook was opened in 1887.*

Piedmontese Association of the United States

343 Barrett Road

Elsberry, Missouri 63343

www.pauscattle.org

(573) 384-5685



Pinzgauer

The Pinzgauer is an Austrian breed used both for beef and milk production. They are usually red with a white top line and a white underline. A mature bull weighs about 2,400 pounds and a mature cow about 1,600 pounds.

American Pinzgauer Association

P.O. Box 147

Bethany, Missouri 64424

www.pinzgauers.org

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Southwest Pinzgauer Association

P.O. Box 612

Shoole, Texas 77878

(214) 739-4350

Red Angus

Red Angus is the red strain in Aberdeen Angus cattle noted for low birth weight, rapid growth to moderate size and high carcass quality. It was the first beef breed to require performance records for registry. Red Angus offer maternal characteristics, calving ease, uniformity, good disposition and an outstanding appetite.

Red Angus Association of America

4201 N. Interstate 35

Denton, Texas 76207-3415

www.redangus.org

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Texas Red Angus Association

P.O. Box 235

Iola, Texas 77861

(936) 394-5413

Red Brangus

A blend of Brahman-Angus genetics, Red Brangus cattle combine Brahman hardiness, disease resistance and unmatched maternal instincts with the superior carcass quality, fertility, and mothering and milking abilities of the Angus. They possess excellent udders, high fertility, good dispositions, and are very efficient converters of forage and feed into meat. The IRBBA registers 3/8 Brahman (red) X 5/8 Angus (red). Registered American Red Brangus cattle are solid red and naturally polled, or muley.

American Red Brangus Association

3995 E. Highway 290

Dripping Springs, Texas 78620

www.americanredbrangus.com

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

International Red Brangus Breeders Association

P.O. Box 690771

San Antonio, Texas 78269-0771

www.redbrangus.org

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560



Red Poll

Uniformly red and polled, Red Poll cattle are known for fertility, calving ease, mothering ability, rapid calf gain, forage efficiency, gentle disposition and well-muscled carcasses with little fat cover. Only distantly related to many commercial breeds, Red Poll can impart significant hybrid vigor when crossed.

American Red Poll Association

P.O. Box 147
Bethany, Missouri 66424
www.redpollusa.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Texas Red Poll Association

Route 4 Box 356 H
Caldwell, Texas 77836
(979) 535-4042

Romagnola

Romagnola is an Italian breed of cattle that produces high yields of low-fat beef. They adapt well to all types of weather conditions, especially southern climates.

American Romagnola Association

3815 Touzalin Ave., Suite 104
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501
www.americanromagnola.com
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Salers

The Salers breed was first identified in cave drawings found near Salers, a French medieval town. It is considered one of the oldest, most genetically pure European breeds. Documented proof of the breed's calving ease, maternal efficiency and carcass merit through recognized research institutions and universities assure Salers a viable role in beef cattle production.

American Salers Association

19590 E. Main St., Suite 202
Parker, Colorado 80138
www.salersusa.org
(303) 770-9292



Salorn

The Salorn breed was established in 1986. Consisting of 5/8 Salers and 3/8 Texas Longhorn, a purebred Salorn is achieved only as the second generation of the cross. Salorn and percentage Salorn provide calving ease and outstanding carcass results, helping producers control costs and add value.

International Salorn Association

P.O. Box 295
Elmendorf, Texas 78112-0295
www.salorn.com
(210) 635-7819

Santa Gertrudis

Santa Gertrudis were developed on the King Ranch in South Texas. Selected 5/8 Shorthorn and 3/8 Brahman genetics resulted in a cherry red breed adapted to the area's rigorous environment. The USDA recognized Santa Gertrudis as an American breed in 1940. Santa Gertrudis are referred to as America's original beef breed and are known for excellent maternal and fleshing abilities as well as crossbreeding compatibility.

Santa Gertrudis Breeders International

P.O. Box 1257
Kingsville, Texas 78364
www.santagertrudis.ws
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Senepol

Crossing Senegales N'Dama and Red Poll genetics in 1928 on the Caribbean island of St. Croix laid the foundation for Senepol cattle. Well-adapted to tropical climates, insect-and-disease-resistant Senepol are found in the United States, Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil and many other countries.

American Senepol Association

P.O. Box 808
Statham, Georgia 30666-0808
www.senepolcattle.com
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560



Shorthorn

Shorthorn cattle are an English breed recognized for mothering ability, reproductive performance, good disposition, feed conversion and longevity. They produce high cutability carcasses with desirable marbling at a lower cost. Shorthorns can be red, white and roan in color.

American Shorthorn Association

8288 Hascall St.
Omaha, Nebraska 68124-3293
www.beefshorthornusa.com
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Texas Shorthorn Association

P.O. Box 387
Rotan, Texas 79546
(914) 735-2640

Simmental/Simbrah

American Simmental is best described as a performance-tested beef breed created from blending the best strains of European Simmentals. Characteristics from each strain increased the cattle's versatility and adaptability to American management systems and allowed breeders greater flexibility in selection. Simbrah were developed to a large degree in South Texas by combining 5/8 Simmental and 3/8 Brahman genetics. Optimum traits for efficient growth, carcass quality, fertility and milk production are combined with disease and parasite resistance, adaptability and longevity in Simbrah. Their herdbook is maintained by the American Simmental Association which registers more than 10,000 head annually.

American Simmental Association

One Simmental Way
Bozeman, Montana 59715
www.simmental.org
(406) 587-4531

Texas Simmental/Simbrah Association

P.O. Box 58
Cleburne, Texas 76033
www.simmentalsimbrah.com
(817) 558-6650

South Devon

South Devon originated in Devon and Cornwall in Southwest England. The largest British breed, it is not related to Devon cattle. The first South Devon came to the United States in 1969.

North American South Devon Association

19590 E. Main St., Suite 202
Parker, Colorado 80138
www.southdevon.com
(303) 770-3130



Tarentaise

Tarentaise is a thrifty beef breed balanced for optimum commercial performance. Its home is the rugged Savoie region of France. The cattle were brought to the United States in 1973.

American Tarentaise Association

P.O. Box 34705

N. Kansas City, Missouri 64116

www.usa-tarentaise.com

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Tuli

Tuli is a non-Bos Indicus heat-tolerant breed from South Africa. The cattle have excellent carcass quality and high maternal traits.

North American Tuli Association

10853 Forest Drive

College Station, Texas 77845

www.tuliassociation.com

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Wagyu

The word Wagyu refers to all Japanese beef cattle. Brown Swiss, Shorthorn, Devon, Simmental, Ayrshire, Korean, Holstein and Angus had been imported by 1887 and impacted today's Wagyu, which were originally brought to the United States in 1976.

American Wagyu Association

P.O. Box 4071

Bryan, Texas 77805

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Zebu

There are six major strains of Zebu that include the following breeds: Gyr, Guzerat, Indu-Brazil, Nelore, and Red and Gray Zebu. Zebu, the world's oldest domesticated cattle, originated in India and were first introduced to the United States as early as 1849. The International Zebu Breed Association was formed on Aug. 6, 1946.

International Zebu Breeders Association

P.O. Box 1424
Quinlan, Texas 75474

www.cowmans.com/izba.html

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560





DAIRY CATTLE • LECHEROS • MILCHKUEHE • LECHEROS

Texas is one of the country's top 10 dairy states and is the largest milk-producing state in the south. Its 320,000

dairy cows annually produce 5.63 billion gallons of milk – an average of 17,000 gallons per cow per year – to rank the state eighth in number of dairy cows and ninth in milk production nationwide. Milk sales generate cash receipts of \$729 million a year, with an approximate economic impact of \$2.3 billion. Dairying is the fifth-largest agricultural industry in Texas, following cattle, cotton, nursery crops and broilers.



GO TEXAN.

Dairy Cattle Overview

Dairying in the United States follows the traditions of Europe, where many dairy breeds and stabling conditions arose. Dairying can be found in all 50 states. The dairy cow is a major contributor to the world food supply. Her relatively high efficiency of feed utilization among farm animals and her ability as a ruminant to utilize feed supplies unfit for human consumption enhance her stature as a producer of large quantities of high quality protein.

Texas is one of the country's top 10 dairy states and is the largest milk-producing state in the south. Its 320,000 dairy cows annually produce 5.63 billion gallons of milk – an average of 17,000 gallons per cow per year – to rank the state eighth in number of dairy cows and ninth in milk production nationwide. Milk sales generate cash receipts of \$729 million a year, with an approximate economic impact of \$2.3 billion. Dairying is the fifth-largest agricultural industry in Texas, following cattle, cotton, broilers and nursery crops.

The Lone Star State boasts three of the nation's top 100 dairy counties – Erath, Hopkins and Comanche. The main dairy areas are in Central Texas, East Texas, the Panhandle and West Texas.

Buyers looking to improve their dairy herds can find excellent examples of breeding stock in Texas. Major breeds include Brown Swiss, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Milking Shorthorn, declared a dairy breed in the United States in 1969.

Dairy farming is one of the most intensive decision-making activities in the world of production agriculture. Artificial insemination (AI) coupled with careful, disciplined sire selection plays a major role in genetic improvement. Heifer replacements, which represent a significant investment of dollars, are the foundation of any dairy enterprise. In most herds, dairy farmers replace 25 percent to 30 percent of the herd each year. By nature, dairying is a business of detail and timing, of science and creativity, of judging and choosing, of business and technology and of people, families and communities with traditions and expectations.

Dairy Cattle

Ayrshire

First imported into the United States in the 1800s, Ayrshire originated in Scotland. Ayrshire, usually red and white, are found across the United States and adapt particularly well to cold climates.

Ayrshire Breeders Association

1224 Alton Darby Creek Road, Suite B
Columbus, Ohio 43228
www.usayrshire.com
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Brown Swiss

Brown Swiss cows have large frames with strongly attached udders and excellent feet and legs. They tolerate heat and handle stress well. The breed association's goal is to produce animals with large quantities of high-component milk and cheese.

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association of the USA

800 Pleasant St.
Beloit, Wisconsin 53511
www.brownswissusa.com
(608) 365-4474

Texas Brown Swiss Association

152 Royal Lane
Commerce, Texas 75428
(214) 886-2223

Guernsey

Guernsey cows produce high component milk, calve easily, adapt to any climate or management condition and are known for an easy disposition. They require less feed, which they convert into higher protein and butterfat content more economically than other breeds.

American Guernsey Association

7614 Slate Ridge Blvd.
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068
www.usguernsey.com
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560



Holstein

Holstein Association USA is a nonprofit membership organization of 35,000 people with strong interests in breeding, raising and milking Holstein cattle. The world's largest dairy cattle breed organization, it maintains national records for registered Holsteins.

Holstein Association USA

1 Holstein Place
Brattleboro, Vermont 05302
www.holsteinusa.com
(802) 254-4551

Texas Holstein Association

HC 51, Box 49
Olney, Texas 76374-9503
(940) 873-4441

Jersey

The American Jersey Cattle Association aims to improve and promote Jersey cattle in the United States and maintain the records and activities deemed necessary or conducive to the best interests of Jersey breeders.

American Jersey Cattle Association

6486 E. Main St.
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068-2362
www.usjersey.com
(641) 861-3636

Milking Shorthorns

Versatile Milking Shorthorns efficiently convert feed into milk. The docile, red, white or roan animals have long productive lives and a high salvage value. Breeders value their ease of management and calving. This breed is noted for its high protein to fat ratio, increasingly desirable in today's milk market.

American Milking Shorthorn Society

800 Pleasant St.
Beloit, Wisconsin 53511
www.milkingshorthorn.com
(608) 365-3332





No other state in the country has as many horses as Texas – more than 1 million, or nearly 15 percent of the nationwide total. Annual cash receipts for horse sales in Texas top \$330 million, more than two times greater than the combined total for swine, sheep and lambs. When the horse industry's total impact is calculated, its contribution to the state's economy climbs to more than \$11 billion.



GO TEXAN.

Horse Overview

It's no secret that horses are part of the social fabric of Texas. But beyond their emotional and recreational value, horses have a multi-billion dollar impact in the Lone Star State and are a vital part of the state's agricultural base.

Livestock sales have always contributed significantly to the Texas economy. Annual cash receipts for horse sales in Texas top \$330 million, more than two times greater than the combined total for swine, sheep and lambs. When the horse industry's total impact is calculated, its contribution to the state's economy climbs to more than \$11 billion.

No other state in the country has as many horses as Texas – more than 1 million, or nearly 15 percent of the nationwide total. Nowhere else will international and domestic buyers find such a wide range of high-quality genetics from which to choose. The largest concentration of horses can be found in Denton, Parker, Ector, Tarrant and Harris counties.

Texas leads the nation in the number of registered American Quarter Horses, American Paint Horses, Appaloosa Horses and American Miniature Horses and ranks second in Arabian Horses and Thoroughbred Breeding Stallions. Other breeds raised here include American Saddlebred Horses, American Indian Horses, Paso Fino, Pinto, Missouri Fox Trotters and Shires.

For years Texans have used horses to help them work faster and more efficiently, to teach their children riding and responsibility, to compete in rodeos, go on trail rides and take long, relaxing rides across the state's scenic landscapes. The championship qualities that Texans enjoy and admire in a well-bred horse – intelligence, a sure-footed gait, courage, strength and style – are available to horse buyers everywhere. Anyone seeking a finely tuned show horse, a well-conditioned athlete, a fierce competitor, a hard worker or a gentle friend for the children will find these, and more, on Texas horse farms.

Horse

Appaloosa

The Appaloosa Horse Club breed registry serves members dedicated to collecting, recording and preserving the Appaloosa's history and integrity; improving, enhancing and promoting the breed; and honoring its tradition, history and heritage. The Appaloosa's heritage is as colorful and unique as its coat pattern. Usually noticed and recognized because of its spots and splashes of color, the abilities and beauty of this breed are more than skin deep.

Appaloosa Horse Club

2720 W. Pullman Road
Moscow, Idaho 83843
www.appaloosa.com
(208) 882-5578

Central Texas ApHC

3659 Old Lorena Road
Lorena, Texas 76655
Contact Sandra Lilly at (254) 666-5944

Dal-Worth ApHC

3120 Devonshire Drive, #221E
Plano, Texas 75075
Contact Judy Rich at (972) 596-0788

East Texas ApHC

22208 CR 251
Arp, Texas 75750
Contact Ann Chandler at (903) 834-3315

Gulf Coast ApHC

41314 Friartuck Drive
Montgomery, Texas 77356
Contact Lem E. Smith at (281) 356-3870

South Texas App Breeders

P.O. Box 201512
San Antonio, Texas 78220
Contact Sherri A. Mell at (210) 633-2042

Texas ApHC

P.O. Box 506
Red Oak, Texas 75154
www.texasaphc.com
Contact Donna Parrot Harwell at (972) 723-3708

West Texas ApHC

5805 S. CR 1065
Midland, Texas 79706
Contact Julia H. Eckerty at (915) 682-2378

Arabian

The oldest known riding horse, the Arabian evolved in the Middle East thousands of years ago. Its energy, intelligence and gentle disposition allow riders to excel in English and Western disciplines. Arabians are the undisputed endurance champions and one of America's most popular breeds.

Arabian Horse Registry of America Inc.

10805 E. Bethany Drive
Aurora, Colorado 80014-2615
www.theregistry.org
(303) 450-4748

Brindle and Striped Equine

The Brindle and Striped Equine International registry was founded in an effort to preserve and promote the unique and rare brindling pattern in horses. Common in certain cattle and dog breeds, the pattern has been difficult to study in horses due to its rarity. Brindling has been sported by Quarter Horses, Thoroughbreds, Arabians, Warmbloods, the Criollos of Argentina, and even donkeys and mules. It is believed to be inherited differently than dun factor markings. Even though there have been dilute-colored brindles (duns and grullas), bays, greys, chestnuts and browns have also been found with the pattern.

Brindle and Striped Equine International

11819 Puska
Needville, Texas 77461
www.elcascabel.com
(979) 793-4207

Caspian

The Caspian is a horse, not a pony, because of its perfect proportions and gaits, although it is only 10 to 13 hands tall. Because the Caspian has origins in the mountainous areas of Iran, they have deer-like movements of agility, and they are superb jumpers. Caspians are browsers as opposed to grazers.

Caspian Horse Society of the Americas

18156 FM 359
Hempstead, Texas 77445
www.caspianhorse.com
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Cutting Horse

The National Cutting Horse Association promotes and celebrates the cutting horse, whose origin on western ranches allows us to support ranching and its western heritage. NCHA strives to give cutters a level playing field with a progressive class structure that accommodates beginners to advanced competitors.

National Cutting Horse Association

260 Bailey Ave.
Fort Worth, Texas 76107
www.nchacutting.com
(817) 244-6188

Dartmoor

Dartmoor ponies are versatile for most riding and driving disciplines. This is a rare breed with fewer than 5,000 worldwide and less than 300 in the United States. They are limited in height to 12 hands, two inches, and both parents must be registered.

American Dartmoor Pony Association

203 Kendall Oaks Drive
Boerne, Texas 78006
hometown.aol.com/adpasec/myhomepage/index.html
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Donkey & Mule

Donkeys and mules are adaptable to work and recreation. This category includes miniature donkeys, mule-breeding jacks, all mule types, hinnies and zebra hybrids. Mules can be a cross between any type of donkey and horse. Donkeys must be inspected.

American Donkey and Mule Association

P.O. Box 1210
Lewisville, Texas 75067
www.lovelongears.com
(972) 219-0781

Galiceno

The Galiceno was introduced to the United States in 1958, making it relatively new, as it descended from the Galician of northern Spain and the Garrano of Portugal. It was among the first sixteen horses landed by Hernando Cortes when he invaded Mexico in 1519. Prized for its intelligence, beauty, smooth gaits and endurance, the Galiceno became the cherished possession of natives in the coastal regions of Mexico.

Galiceno Horse Breeders Association

P.O. Box 219
Godley, Texas 76044-0219
(817) 389-3547

Harnessbred

Harnessbred horses are a cross between the Standardbred and Trottingbred (minimum of one-eighth) breeds and the Miniature breed for the purpose of harness racing. They are a small trotter or pacer with a maximum height of 43 inches.

Harnessbred Breeders Affiliation

18481 Elm Creek Road
Moody, Texas 76557
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Indian Horse

The American Indian Horse preserves the bloodlines of Native American tribal and family herds, their hybrids and descendants. All colors are acceptable.

American Indian Horse Registry Inc.

9028 State Park Road
Lockhart, Texas 78644
www.indianhorse.com
(512) 398-6642

Miniature Horse

The American Miniature Horse, the smallest possible perfect horse, may not exceed 34 inches in height as measured from the last hairs of the mane. Both parents must be AMHA registered.

American Miniature Horse Association

5601 S. Interstate 35 West
Alvarado, Texas 76009
www.amha.com
(817) 783-5600

International Miniature Trotting & Pacing Association Inc.

18481 Elm Creek Road
Moody, Texas 76557
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Missouri Fox Trotting

Developed from horses in the Ozark Mountains, the capable, adaptable breed is characterized by a gentle disposition and an easy, fluid 4-beat diagonal gait. These surefooted horses were depended upon for plowing, hauling logs, working cattle and doubling as stylish buggy and riding horses.

Missouri Fox Trotting Horse Breed Association Inc.

P.O. Box 1027
Ava, Missouri 65608
www.mfthba.com
(417) 683-2468

Morgan

Versatile, intelligent and personable, Morgans are athletic, all-purpose horses with exceptional soundness and stamina.

American Morgan Horse Association

122 Bostwick Road
Shelburne, Vermont 05468
www.morganhorse.com
(802) 985-4944

Mustang

Mustangs are hardy, versatile horses that range in size from 13 to 16 hands. All colors are accepted.

North American Mustang Association and Registry

P.O. Box 850906
Mesquite, Texas 75185
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Paint Horse

American Paint Horse qualities include sound conformation, versatile athletic ability, intelligence, calm temperament and willing disposition. These characteristics, combined with unique color patterns, make the breed one of the world's most popular.

American Paint Horse Association

2800 Meacham Blvd.
Fort Worth, Texas 76008
www.apha.com
(817) 834-2742

Central Texas Paint Horse Club

15115 Trumpet Vine
Cypress, Texas 77429
(281) 304-0486

Cross Timers Paint Horse Club

P.O. Box 853
Stephenville, Texas 76401
(254) 965-5115

Gulf Coast Paint Horse Club

Route. 1 Box 475G
Navasota, Texas 77868
(409) 825-1685

Northeast Texas Paint Horse Club

405 Las Lomas Drive
Heath, Texas 75087
(972) 771-0709

Permian Basin Paint Horse Club

134 New York Hills
Merkel, Texas 79536
(915) 928-5549

South Texas Paint Horse Club

12315 Kearney Road
Atascosa, Texas 78002
(210) 622-9442

Texas Paint Horse Club

310 N. Main, Suite C
Keller, Texas 76248
(817) 431-9999

Paso Fino

The Paso Fino is a distinctive breed that reflects its Spanish heritage through its carriage, grace and elegance. Paso Fino possess a natural four beat gait.

Paso Fino Horse Association

101 N. Collins St.
Plant City, Florida 33566-3311
www.pfha.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Pinto

The Pinto Horse Association of America Inc. encourages "quality with color" in horses, ponies and miniatures. Its registry maintains pedigree and ownership records to improve the Pinto horse. The association works to increase public interest in the Pinto as a pleasure, parade and work horse.

Pinto Horse Association of America Inc.

7330 N.W. 23rd St.

Bethany, Oklahoma 73008

www.pinto.org

(405) 491-0111

Pinto Arabian

The American Pinto Arabian Registry accepts one-quarter to full-blood Arabian horses. Horses must have a minimum of 50 percent Arabian and should have Pinto markings and Arabian characteristics. The National Pinto Arabian Registry was established to promote breeding and showing of Pinto Arabians.

American Pinto Arabian Registry

3524 E. Highway 34

Ennis, Texas 75119-1440

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

National Pinto Arabian Registry

9706 CR 2440

Royse City, Texas 75189

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Quarter Horse

The American Quarter Horse established a bold reputation as history's greatest cattle roundup and trail driving horse. The American Quarter Horse Association, the world's largest equine breed registry, was formed to ensure these qualities. AQHA has registered more than 4 million American Quarter Horses and serves more than 330,000 worldwide members.

American Quarter Horse Association

P.O. Box 200
Amarillo, Texas 79168
www.aqha.com
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Big Country Quarter Horse Association

P.O. Box 52
Winters, Texas 79567
(915) 754-5681

Greater Houston Quarter Horse Association

1325 Reddleshire Lane
Houston, Texas 77043
(512) 463-7560

Lone Star Quarter Horse Association

7001 Horseshoe Bend
Farmersville, Texas 75442
(972) 782-8773

Texas Quarter Horse Association

1101 W. Anderson Lane
Austin, Texas 78757
www.TQHA.com
(512) 458-5202

Capitol Quarter Horse Association

P.O. Box 164074
Austin, Texas 78716
(512) 303-6507

Guadalupe Valley Quarter Horse Association

P.O. Box 295
Elmendorf, Texas 78112-0295
www.gvqhba.com
(210) 635-7819

Mid-Tex Quarter Horse Association

5000 Clear Creek Road
Killeen, Texas 76549
www.mtqha.com
(254) 628-7579

Saddlebred

Founded in 1891, the American Saddlebred Horse Association was the nation's first American horse breed organization. It represents 8,000 Saddlebred owners, breeders and exhibitors and an estimated 80,000 living American Saddlebred horses worldwide.

American Saddlebred Horse Association Inc.

4083 Iron Works Parkway
Lexington, Kentucky 40511
www.saddlebred.com
(859) 259-2742

Shire

A descendant of the Old English Black Horse, the Shire stands up to 19 hands and may be bay, brown, black or gray. Immensely strong and big barreled, it has long legs, a fine head and gentle disposition.

American Shire Horse Association

1211 Hill Harrel Road
Effingham, South Carolina 29541
www.shirehorse.org
(970) 876-5980

Suffolk

England's Norfolk and Suffolk counties are home to Suffolk horses, one of the oldest draft breeds. Suffolks are chestnut in color and range from 16 to 17 hands in height. They are primarily used for work and hayrides.

American Suffolk Horse Association

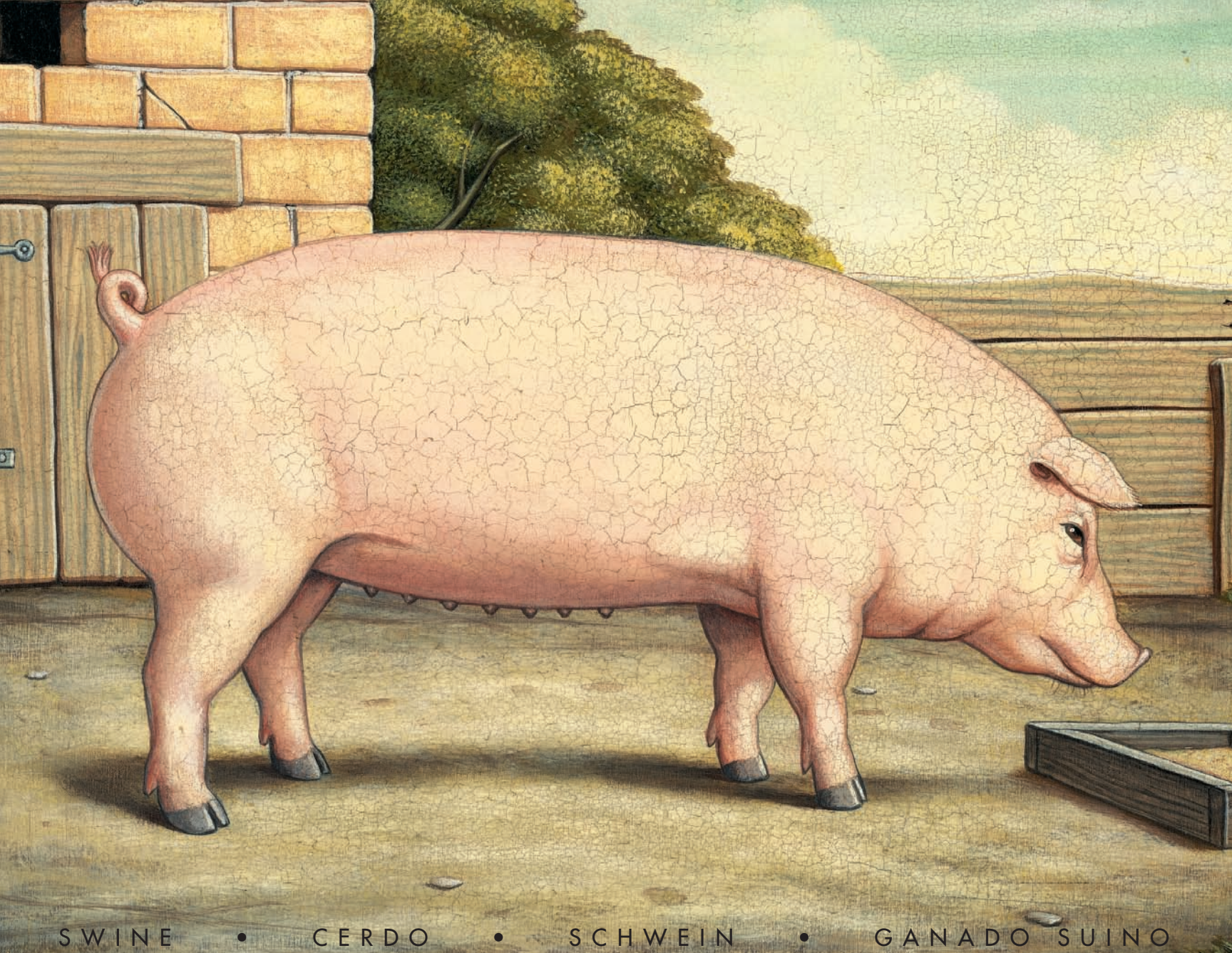
4240 Goehring
Ledbetter, Texas 78946
www.suffolkpunch.com
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Thoroughbred

The Thoroughbred is considered the supreme equine athlete and is used primarily for racing, jumping, dressage, 3-day events and driving.

Texas Thoroughbred Association

6633 U.S. Highway 290 East, Suite 101
Austin, Texas 78723
www.texasthoroughbred.com
(512) 458-6133



The show pig industry is extremely popular in Texas, where more than 48,000 hogs are raised each year for show.

Purebred swine breeds raised in Texas include Berkshire, Chester, Duroc, Hampshire, Landrace, Poland, Spot, and Yorkshire. Crosses are also plentiful throughout the state where Texas ranks 14th in the total number of pigs at 930,000 head.



GO TEXAN.

Swine Overview

Traditionally, U.S. pork production was concentrated in Midwestern Corn Belt states because of the readily available supply of feed. Producers operated farrow-to-finish units in which animals were bred, born and raised to market weight. Today, production has expanded to other regions and practices have changed, no longer focusing primarily on farrow-to-finish operations.

Texas ranks 14th in the total number of pigs produced. No market hog plants currently exist in Texas, but large commercial farms are present in the Panhandle. The show pig industry is extremely popular in Texas, where more than 48,000 hogs are raised each year for show. Purebred swine breeds raised in Texas include Chester, Duroc, Landrace, Hampshire, Poland, Spot, Yorkshire and Berkshire. Crosses are also plentiful throughout the state.

Advances in animal genetics, technology and management practices have spurred modern production changes as much as consumer demand for leaner, more nutritious pork products. In response to consumer demand, producers have streamlined their breeding and production methods. Since most pigs are selected at very young ages, this makes it harder to determine the genetic potential of each individual pig. Genetics are based on statistics, therefore, it is a good idea to find out all you can about the genetic lines you are selecting.

Future exports for pork depend, in large part, on the United States' ability to maintain and expand market access, ensure fair competition and further level the international playing field for U.S. producers and exporters. Today, U.S. pork producers increasingly look to foreign markets to bolster sales and farm prices.

Continual improvement in the health status of swine herds allows optimal expression of lean genetic potential, maximizes productivity and profitability, produces safe food and promotes a positive image for the industry. U.S. access to the global market depends on the health status of the nation's swine herds. Maintenance of swine health as well as animal disease monitoring and surveillance are critical to the continued growth and profitability of the U.S. pork industry.

Swine

Berkshire

The American Berkshire Association was the first swine registry established in the world. The first Berkshires were brought to America in 1823, and in 1875, the first purebred association was formed in Springfield, Illinois. Berkshire pork has long been known for its tender and juicy qualities and is the basis behind the successful branding of pork known as American Berkshire Gold which has been marketed in Japan since 1994. This branded product is now entering select markets in the United States.

American Berkshire Association

1769 US 52 West
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906
www.americanberkshire.com
(765) 497-3618

Chester White

The Chester White breed originated in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and the National Chester White Record Association was formed in 1893. The strengths of the Chester White breed are mothering ability, durability and soundness. Chester Whites are not only popular with producers, but they possess white skin and a carcass with many desirable traits.

Chester White Swine Registry

6320 N. Sheridan Road
Peoria, Illinois 61614
www.cpsswine.com
(309) 691-0151



Duroc

Durocs are the second-most recorded breed of swine in the United States and a major breed in many other countries, especially as a terminal sire or in hybrids. Large litters and the ability to gain quickly were characteristics Durocs possessed from the beginning. The foundation that formed today's "Duroc" was comprised of Red Durocs from New York and Jersey Reds from New Jersey. Durocs were identified as a superior genetic source for improving pork quality in the recent National Pork Producers Council Terminal Sire Line Evaluation. Their advantage in muscle quality combined with their well-established ability to grow fast has positioned the Duroc breed as an outstanding terminal sire choice.

United Duroc Swine Registry

P.O. Box 2417

West Lafayette, Indiana 47996-2417

www.nationalswine.com

(765) 463-3594

Hampshire

Hampshire hogs, black with a white belt, are a heavily muscled, lean meat breed, and are the third-most recorded breed of pigs in the United States. Possibly the oldest early-American breed of hogs in existence today, Hampshires originated in southern Scotland and northern England. These pigs were known as the "Old English Breed."

Hampshire Swine Registry

P.O. Box 2417

West Lafayette, Indiana 47996-2417

www.nationalswine.com

(765) 463-3594

Landrace

The American Landrace descended from the Danish Landrace, which had its origin in 1895. At that time, the Large White Hog was brought from England and crossed with the native swine. Landrace is promoted on its ability to cross well with other breeds and is known for length of body, high percentage of carcass weight in the ham and loin, and ideal amount of finish. Landrace are prolific and heavy milkers, designating them as "America's Sowherd," and are the fourth-most recorded breed of swine in the United States.

American Landrace Association

P.O. Box 2417

West Lafayette, Indiana 47996-2417

www.nationalswine.com

(765) 463-3594



Poland China

The origin of the Poland China has its beginning in Ohio in the early 1800s. Poland China hogs were bred for size and sound travelling as they were driven to market and in some cases were compelled to travel nearly 100 miles. Today the Poland China is recognized as a big framed, long bodied, lean, muscular hog that excels in pounds of hog per sow per year.

Poland China Record Association

6320 N. Sheridan Road

Peoria, Illinois 61614

www.cpsswine.com

(309) 691-6301

Spot

The National Spotted Swine Record Inc. records the Spotted Swine breed. Present day Spots descended from the Spotted hogs, which trace a part of their ancestry to the original Poland China. This consisted of six separate breeds and was referred to as the "Warren County Hog" of Ohio. Spots have continued to improve in feed efficiency, rate of gain and carcass quality. Spots are popular with farmers and commercial swine producers for their ability to transmit their fast-gaining, feed efficiency and quality pork to offspring.

National Spotted Swine Registry Inc.

6320 N. Sheridan Road

Peoria, Illinois 61614

www.cpsswine.com

(309) 691-0151

Yorkshire

Yorkshires, white in color with erect ears, are the most recorded breed of swine in the United States and Canada. The Yorkshire breed was developed in England in the county of York. Later the name was changed to "English Large White," but it is known as Yorkshire throughout most of the rest of the world. The first Yorkshires in the United States were brought into Ohio around 1830. A source of durable mother lines that can contribute to longevity and carcass merit, "The Mother Breed And A Whole Lot More" indicates the improvement and changes that the industry has seen.

American Yorkshire Club

P.O. Box 2417

West Lafayette, Indiana 47996-2417

www.nationalswine.com

(765) 463-3594



S H E E P • O V E J A • S C H A F E • G A N A D O O V I N O

Today Texas leads the nation in sheep/lamb and wool production with a population of approximately 1.1 million sheep – 18 percent of the U. S. flock – and an annual wool clip of 6 million pounds. Texas has five large-scale lamb feedlots with at least a 2,000-head capacity and one lamb packing plant. Texas sheep are known internationally for fine-wool fleeces shorn from breeds that comprise the largest portion of the state's flock.



GO TEXAN.

Sheep Overview

Sheep ranching in Texas goes back to early Spanish explorers and missionaries. Anglo settlers in Texas were slow to raise sheep until the 1830s and 1840s, when fine-wool breeds such as Merino and Rambouillet were introduced here.

Throughout the 19th century, sheep numbers grew, and by the turn of the century production was taking place in nearly all Texas counties. Even then, however, flocks were concentrated on the semi-arid Edwards Plateau and in Southwest Texas, areas that have remained the center of Texas sheep ranching.

Today Texas leads the nation in sheep/lamb and wool production with a population of approximately 1.1 million sheep and an annual wool clip of 6 million pounds. Texas has five large-scale lamb feedlots with at least a 2,000-head capacity and one lamb packing plant.

Texas sheep are known internationally for fine-wool fleeces shorn from breeds that comprise the largest portion of the state's flock. These include Rambouillet, the foundation of most western range flocks, and Delaines. Rambouillet sheep are considered one of the best for year-round breeding. Fine-wool Delaines, smaller than Rambouillet, are adapted for unassisted breeding and produce well in hot climates. They also breed year-round.

Columbia sheep yield heavy, medium-wool fleeces with good length. This hardy, prolific breed produces good mothers with good milking ability and has proven useful in the crossbred lamb market.

Texas sheep ranchers also raise Suffolk, Hampshire and Southdown, medium-wool sheep that yield high-quality meat carcasses. A significant amount of Texas feeder lambs are produced by crossing rams from the blackface medium-wool breeds with fine-wool ewes.

As Americans are placing more emphasis on nutrition and fitness, American lamb is gaining popularity as a lean and nutritious source of protein. Almost all cuts have 200 or less calories per 3 oz. cooked serving. Lamb is also a good source of iron, zinc and B vitamins, especially vitamin B-12.



Sheep

Barbados

Blackbelly Barbados developed on Barbados in the West Indies from African hair sheep. Some breeders have purged Rambouillet and European Mouflon traits to return the breed to its original color and characteristics. Because they are hair sheep, they need no shearing.

Blackbelly Barbados Sheep Association International

2050 Griffith Ave.

Terrell, Texas 75160

www.blackbellysheep.org

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Delaine

A dual-purpose sheep, easy-to-care-for Delaines produce good lambs and fine wool for many different uses. The hardy sheep are good mothers and a good breeding type for better replacement ewes.

Texas Delaine Sheep Association

1007 CR 207

Burnet, Texas 78611-6184

(512) 756-4257

Dorpcroix

The ultimate meat sheep, Dorpcroix are muscled, docile, possess excellent flockability, are good mothers and intelligent. Polled and chalk white, these sheep shed dirt and water, are very high disease and parasite resistant and are low-stress.

Dorpcroix Sheep Registry

6585 CR 4105

Hermleigh, Texas 79526

www.hometown.aol.com/dorpcroix/myhomepage/business.html

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560



Dorper

The Dorper breed was developed in the late 1930s in South Africa by crossing Blackhead Persian and Dorset Horn Breeds. The color is solid white or white with black head. Dorpers have a mixture of hair and wool and do not require shearing. The Dorper breed is hardy and adaptable to hot, dry, humid and cold climactic conditions.

American Dorper Sheep Breeders Society

1120 Wilkes Blvd.

Columbia, Missouri 65205-0796

www.dorperamerica.org

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Dorset

Horned Dorsets were imported into this country in 1860, to the West Coast. In the 1950s, Polled Dorsets were developed from a gene mutation. The polled strain has helped Dorsets become one of the most popular sheep breeds in the country today, where it has the largest white face breed registry in the country and second-largest registry overall.

Continental Dorset Club Inc.

P.O. Box 506

N. Scituate, Rhode Island 02857-0506

www.dorsets.homestead.com

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Hampshire

Hampshire sheep efficiently convert forage into meat and fiber. They are adaptable and productive in various U.S. geographic regions. Native to Hampshire in England, the sheep were reported in the United States around 1840. The first authentic import record was in 1879.

American Hampshire Sheep Association

15603 173rd Ave.

Milo, Iowa 50166

www.hampshires.com

(641) 942-6402



Katahdin

The Katahdin breed originated in the state of Maine from crosses of Suffolk, St. Croix, and Wiltshire Horn. They are woolless sheep. Katahdins possess excellent mothering abilities, are good milkers and have an extended breeding season. The Katahdin sheep possess unusual tolerance to heat and humidity as well as cold environments.

Katahdin Hair Sheep International

P.O. Box 778

Fayetteville, Arkansas 72702-0778

www.KHSI.org

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Painted Desert

Painted Desert are spotted hair sheep casting short wool in the spring. The breed is a cross with Mouflon, Merino and Barbados influence. The sheep breed out of season, producing two crops per year. Twins and triplets are common, with reports of five and eight lambs in one birth. Rams have trophy class horns.

Painted Desert Sheep Society

11819 Puska

Needville, Texas 77461

www.geocities.com/el_cascabel_farm/

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Rambouillet

Known as the "Dual Purpose Sheep," Rambouillet offers high quality meat and wool production. The breed adapts easily to climate and forage changes. Rambouillet are hardy and vigorous and have excellent prolific instincts.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association

1610 S. State Road 3261

Levelland, Texas 79336-9230

www.rambouilletsheep.org

(806) 894-3081



Southdown

Native to Sussex, England, gentle Southdowns are among the world's oldest purebred sheep. An excellent carcass breed, they produce tender, flavorful meat. An increase in the animal's moderate size is the result of introducing New Zealand genetics into many U.S. flocks.

American Southdown Breeders Association

100 Cornerstone Road
Fredonia, Texas 76842
www.southdownsheep.org
(325) 429-6226

Suffolk

Suffolk sheep, an original English breed, resulted from crossing Southdown rams on Norfolk Horned ewes. The cross was determined to be a great improvement over either parent. Although Suffolk was a recognized breed as early as 1810, the flock book was not open until much later.

United Suffolk Sheep Association

P.O. Box 256
Newton, Utah 84327-0256
www.u-s-s-a.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Targhee

The Targhee is one of America's youngest breeds, having been developed in the 20th century. The emphasis to raise fine and long wool led to the development of the true foundation of the Targhee breed: large bands of Western ewes top crossed with Targhee rams from the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station and Henry Yoppe.

United States Targhee Sheep Association

1697 Climbing Arrow Road
Three Forks, Montana 59752
(406) 285-3525



Texel

The Texel originated on the Isle of Texel off the coast of The Netherlands early in the 19th century. The emphasis was on heavily muscled lambs of superior eating quality. The first Texels in the United States were imported by the Meat Animal Research Center at Clay Center, Nebraska in 1985. Today Texels are white-faced with no wool on the head or legs. They are characterized by a distinctive, short, wide face with a black nose and widely placed, short ears with a nearly horizontal carriage, as well as remarkable muscle development and leanness.

American Texel Sheep Association

P.O. Box 1648
Stephenville, Texas 76401
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

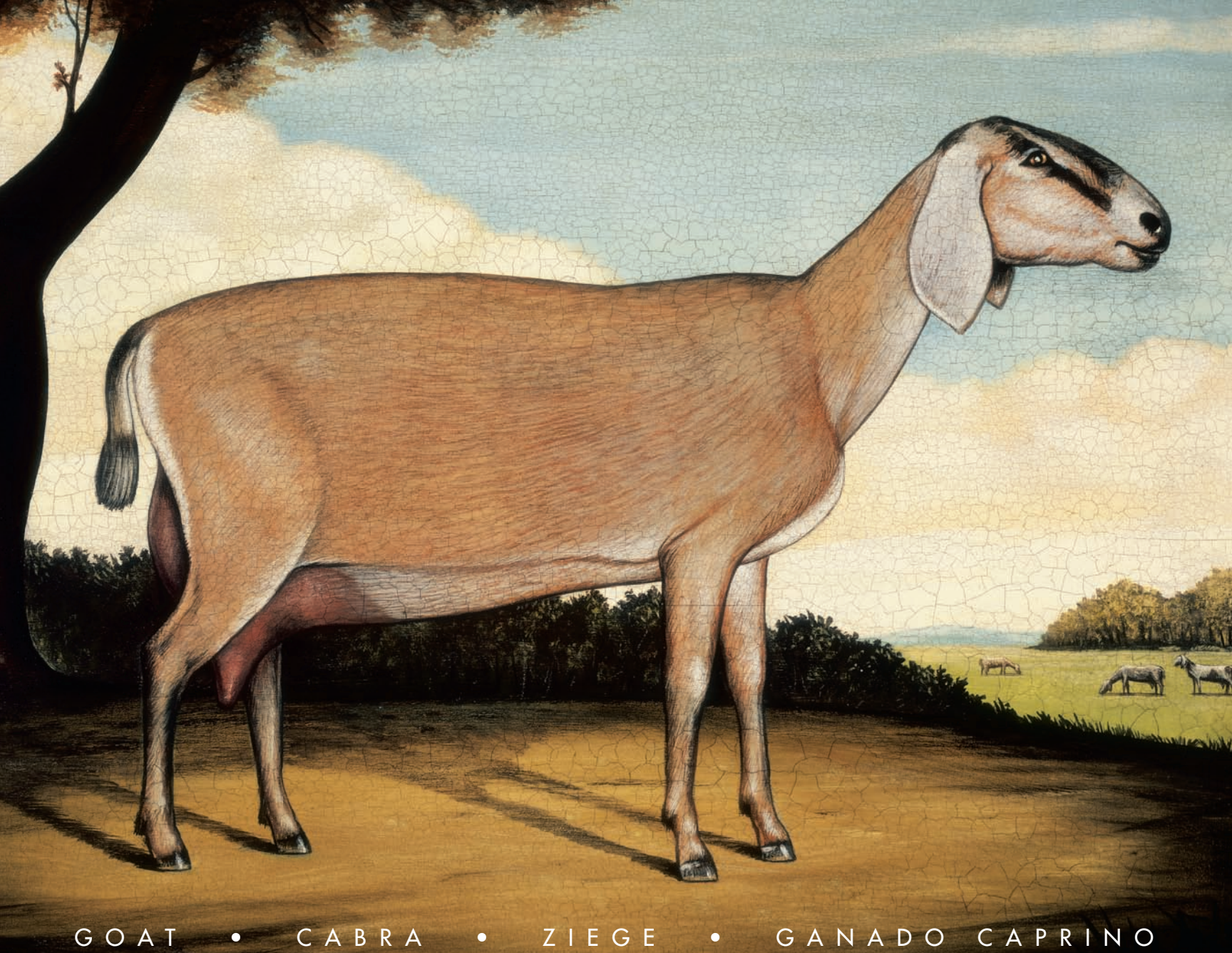
North American Texel Sheep Association

Route 1, Box 927
Laurel, Mississippi 39440
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Texel Sheep Breeders Society

24001 N. 1900 East Road
Odell, Illinois 60460
www.usatexels.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560





GOAT • CABRA • ZIEGE • GANADO CAPRINO

Offering everything from traditional to new and exotic breeds, Texas remains the nation's leader in goat production with 1.2 million head. Texas provides about 90 percent of the nation's mohair, producing 1.7 million pounds. Texas also ranks first nationwide in meat goat production. Dairy goats comprise the third category of goats produced in Texas. They represent a small, viable enterprise producing milk, cheeses and other products for niche markets.



GO TEXAN.

Goat Overview

Known for its dry climate and hilly, brushy terrain, southwestern Texas has long been the hub of the Texas goat industry. Goats' forage preferences for weeds, trees and shrubs makes them an ecologically sound complement to beef cattle in grazing systems, while their small size and domestication suits them well for operations with small acreage. They also provide an alternative to chemical weed and brush control.

Offering everything from traditional to new and exotic breeds, Texas remains the nation's leader in goat production. Of the 1.2 million head in Texas, about 220,000 are Angoras, renowned the world over for their luxurious fleece called mohair. Texas provides about 90 percent of the nation's mohair, producing 1.7 million pounds based on recent statistics. Prized for its strength, luster and texture, comfortable, lightweight mohair is used for coats, suits, sweaters, other apparel and home furnishings.

Texas also ranks first nationwide in meat goat production. Demand and market prices for goat meat have risen steadily in countries around the globe since the late 1970s, making goat the world's preferred meat. To take advantage of demand, the South African Boer goat was introduced in Texas in 1993, marking the beginning of an improved goat meat industry in the state. By crossbreeding native Spanish goats with larger, more muscular Boer goats, producers were able to improve genetics and increase meat production.

Dairy goats comprise the third category of goats produced in Texas. They represent a small, viable enterprise producing milk, cheeses and other products for niche markets. Dairy goat production is located primarily in the central and eastern portions of the state. Breeds raised here include Alpine, LaMancha, Nubian, Oberhasli, Saanen and Toggenburg, among others.



Goat

Boer

Native to South Africa, the Boer is considered the premier meat-producing goat by many experts. Three selection criteria contribute to this recognition: size, high yield grades and uniform appearance. The breed was developed by natural selection in the often stressful African environment.

American Boer Goat Association

1207 S. Bryant Blvd.
San Angelo, Texas 76903
www.abga.org
(325) 486-2242

International Boer Goat Association

P.O. Box 1045
Whitewright, Texas 75491
www.intlboergoat.org
(903) 640-4242

Dairy

The American Dairy Goat Association was organized in 1904 to collect, record and preserve the pedigrees of dairy goats as well as provide genetic management and related services of the highest possible quality to dairy goat breeders. The American Dairy Goat Association is currently third in total dairy animals registered annually in the United States, following the Holstein and Jersey organizations. The ADGA allows breeders to upgrade their registration papers. The American Goat Society only registers purebred goats.

American Dairy Goat Association

P.O. Box 865
Spindale, North Carolina 28160
www.adga.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

American Goat Society

P.O. Box 330
Broad Run, Virginia 20137
www.americangoatsociety.com
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Meat

The purpose of the American Meat Goat Association is to promote meat goats as a viable source of long-term, stable income in agricultural operations; to establish group breeding plans for the improvement of meat goats; and to enhance consumer demand at the retail level.

American Meat Goat Association

P.O. Box 1462
Goldthwaite, Texas 76844
www.meatgoats.com
(325) 387-6100

South Texas Meat Goat Association

72 CR 357
Mathis, Texas 78368
www.stmga.com
(361) 547-8077



Mohair

Mohair production is this breed's primary purpose, but meat production is also a factor.

Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association

4346 W. State Highway 29

Bertram, Texas 78605

www.txangoragoat.com

(512) 756-4630

Nigerian Dwarf

Nigerian Dwarf Goats are small, functional dairy goats. The Nigerian Dwarf Goat Association registers Nigerian Dwarf Goats, sanctions shows and supports breeders and owners of dwarf goats through its promotional efforts and breeder assistance programs.

Nigerian Dwarf Goat Association

1523 Jewett Lane

Desoto, Texas 75115

www.ndga.org

Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560





POULTRY • AVES • FEDERVIEW • AVES DE CORRAL

Poultry, alpaca, llama, emu, ostrich, elk, deer and exotic organizations comprise our “other registries” category.

Chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys all constitute a valuable source of protein for human diets in the form of both meat and eggs. Llamas are primarily used for breeding stock, packing, driving, fiber production, therapy and as pets. Deer naturally eat less than cattle and forage in a manner less devastating to pastures, deer farming is two or three times as profitable as traditional livestock.



GO TEXAN.

Poultry & Other Registries Overview

Poultry, alpaca, llama, emu, ostrich, elk, deer, and exotic organizations comprise our “other registries” category. All represent significant contributions to Texas agriculture.

Chickens and turkeys constitute a valuable source of protein for human diets in the form of both meat and eggs. They are well adapted for confinement and intensive systems of production.

Alpacas produce one of the world's finest and most luxurious natural fibers. This cashmere-like fleece comes in more colors than any other animal-derived fiber. Alpacas were imported into the United States in the mid-1980s from South America or England. Today, the United States leads all countries with more than 49,000 Alpacas.

Llamas were domesticated from guanacos in the Andean Highlands of Peru 4,000 to 5,000 years ago, and are among the oldest domestic animals in the world. Primarily beasts of burden, they also provide native herds-men with meat, fiber for clothing, hides for shelter and manure pellets for fuel.

As ratites, the emu and ostrich are cousins. Interest in these flightless birds has increased as an alternative enterprise. Native to Australia and second in size only to the ostrich, emus were originally brought to the United States as breeding stock for zoos, but a 1960 exportation ban in Australia has since barred emus from crossing the border. Emu farming from those original zoo stocks first took off in the United States during the late 1980s and quickly became the fastest-growing segment of alternative agriculture.

The ostrich, indigenous to Africa and not considered an endangered species, is the world's largest living bird. It requires less acreage than other livestock and relatively modest amounts of food and water. Ostriches were first raised for their feathers. Now they are more valued for the low-fat red meat and world-renowned leather they provide. Ostrich breeding nested in the United States in the early 1980s.

North American elk, or wapiti, are the second-largest of the deer family, exceeded only by the moose. Elk ranching has grown tremendously over the past 20 years and particularly in the last decade, with an estimated 150,000 to 160,000 farmed elk in North America that descended from generations of domesticated stock. Today, capturing elk from the wild is illegal.

Deer farming requires very little acreage to produce a quality herd. Non-native species of deer are disease resistant and have the capacity to efficiently convert pasture into lean, healthy meat. The most commonly farmed deer include red, fallow, sika and axis. Since deer naturally eat less than cattle and forage in a manner less devastating to pastures, deer farming is two or three times as profitable as traditional livestock.

If you do not find the information you are seeking in this section, please give us a call at (512) 463-7560.



Poultry & Other Registries

Alpaca

The alpaca industry is fairly new to the United States. The Alpaca Registry houses the genealogy, blood typing and ownership records of alpacas in North America. Since its inception in late 1988, the registry has mandated blood typing and accepts only offspring of registered alpacas that qualify by blood typing.

The Alpaca Registry Inc.

4711 Innovation Drive, Suite 160
Lincoln, Nebraska 68521
www.alpacaregistry.net
(402) 437-8484

Deer

The North American Deer Farmers Association mission is to foster a greater association among people who raise deer for commercial purposes. North American Deer Farmers Association is dedicated to the promotion of deer farming and ranching as an agricultural pursuit and serves its members through its educational programs and publications and by providing leadership in setting and maintaining quality standards.

North American Deer Farmers Association

1215 N. 7th St., Suite 104
Lake City, Minnesota 55041
www.nadefa.org
(651) 345-5400

Lone Star Branch of North American Deer Farmers Association

c/o American Farmland Trust
San Marcos, Texas
www.nadefa.org/branches.html
(512) 396-5517

Texas Deer Association

403 E. Ramsey Road, Suite 204
San Antonio, Texas 78216-4662
www.texasdeerassociation.com
(210) 767-8300



Elk

In 1990, 35 prominent elk ranchers founded the North American Elk Association, or NAEBA, to promote elk ranching as an agricultural pursuit. NAEBA today has more than 1,800 members.

North American Elk Breeders

1708 N. Prairie View Road
Platte City, Missouri 64079
www.naelk.org
(816) 431-3605

Emu

Emus are raised in spacious pens on feed formulated to optimize growth. They produce oil used in cosmetics and health products, leather and low-fat, milk-flavored red meat.

American Emu Association

P.O. Box 740814
Dallas, Texas 75374-0814
www.aea-emu.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560

Texas Emu Association

P.O. Box 905
Hempstead, Texas 77445
(979) 826-0606

Exotic Wildlife

Exotic Wildlife Association's mission is to encourage and expand the conservation of exotic hoofstock, and to help our Members develop and strengthen the markets for the animals.

Exotic Wildlife Association

1600 Harper Road, Suite 104
Kerrville, Texas 78028
www.exoticwildlife.net
(830) 895-4997

Llama

Llamas are well-suited to families living on small acreages. Their fiber is used by handspinners, or the raw fleece can be used for felting. They can also be used as guard animals to protect sheep and goats.

International Llama Registry

11-1/2 S. Meridian Road
Kalispell, Montana 59901
www.lamaregistry.com
(406) 755-3438

South Central Llama Association

P.O. Box 163654
Austin, Texas 78716
www.scla.us
(512) 328-9419



Ostrich

The American Ostrich Association represents the American ostrich industry globally through marketing, promotion, education, and research and development.

American Ostrich Association

P.O. Box 163
Ranger, Texas 76470
www.ostriches.org
(254) 647-1645

Poultry & Turkey

The Texas Poultry Federation and Affiliates are the only statewide poultry organizations in Texas working specifically and solely for the Lone Star State poultry industry. The National Turkey Federation is the national advocate for all segments of the turkey industry, providing services and conducting activities which increase demand for its members' products.

Texas Poultry Federation

595 Round Rock West Drive, Suite 305
Round Rock, Texas 78681
www.texaspoultry.org
(512) 248-0600

The National Turkey Federation

1225 New York Ave. Northwest, Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20005
www.eatturkey.com
(202) 898-0100

Poultry & Egg

The U.S. Poultry & Egg Association (formerly Southwestern Poultry & Egg Association) is dedicated to the growth, progress, and welfare of the poultry industry and all of its individual and corporate interests. All segments of the industry are represented, from producers of eggs, turkeys and broilers to processors.

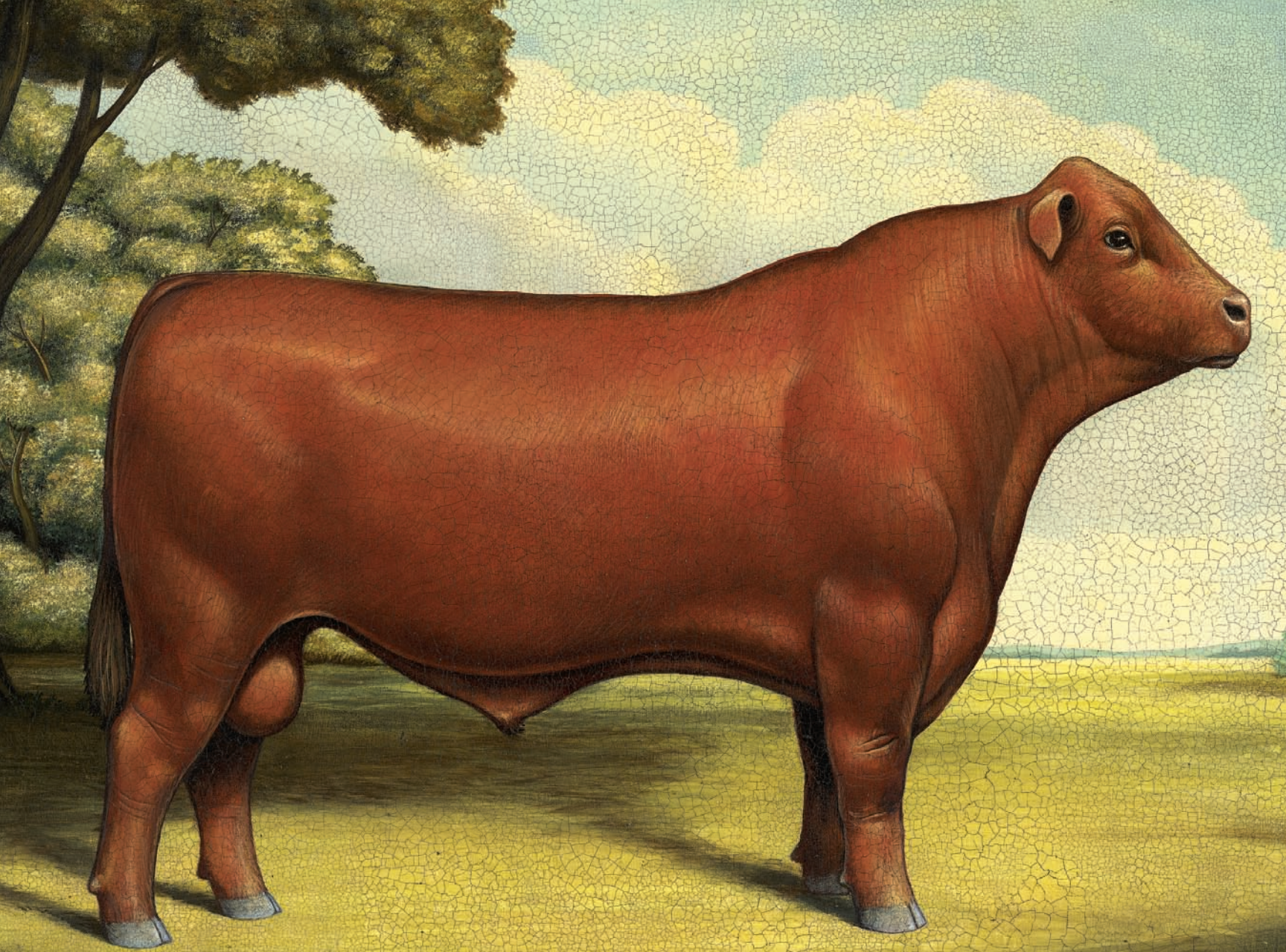
U.S. Poultry & Egg Association

1530 Cooledge Road
Tucker, Georgia 30084-7303
www.poultryegg.org
(770) 493-9401

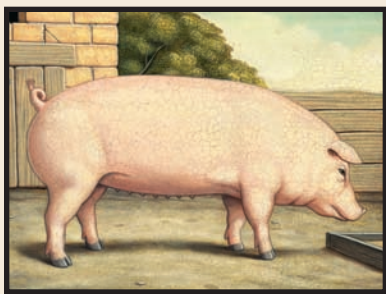
U.S.A. Poultry & Egg Export Council

2300 W. Park Place Blvd., Suite 100
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30087
www.usapeec.org
Contact TDA at (512) 463-7560





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Helpful Resources

Bovine Elite, Inc.

3300 Longmire Drive
College Station, Texas 77845
Phone: (979) 693-0388
Fax: (979) 693-7994
www.bovine-elite.com

Brushy Creek

18051 FM 1660
Taylor, Texas 76574
Phone: (512) 352-7444
Fax: (512) 352-5046

Cattle-Fax

P.O. Box 3947
Englewood, Colorado 80155
Phone: 303-694-0323
(800) 825-7525
Fax: (303) 694-2021
www.cattle-fax.com

Chicago Board of Trade

141 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604-2994
Phone: (312) 435-3500
Fax: (312) 341-3312
www.cbot.com

Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc.

20 S. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Phone: (312) 930-8202
Fax: (312) 930-8219
www.cme.com

Elgin Breeding Service

P.O. Box 68
Elgin, Texas 78621
Phone: (512) 285-2019
Fax: (512) 285-9673
www.elginbreeding.com

Genetic Resource International

22575 State Highway 6 South
Navasota, Texas 77868
Phone: (936) 870-3960
Fax: (936) 870-3963
www.griglobal.com

Great Plains Breeders Service

P.O. Box 468
Shamrock, Texas 79079
Phone: (806) 256-5414
Fax: (806) 256-3517

Houston Livestock Show & Rodeo

8334 Fannin, Reliant Center
Houston, Texas 77054
Phone: (832) 667-1143
Fax: (713) 794-9528
www.rodeohouston.com

Independent Cattlemens Association

P.O. Box 1168
Lockhart, Texas 78644
Phone: (512) 620-0162
Fax: (512) 620-0610
www.icatexas.com



National Animal Disease Center

USDA-ARS
2300 Dayton Ave.
Ames, Iowa 50010
Phone: (515) 663-7200
Fax: (515) 663-7458
www.nadc.ars.usda.gov

National Cattlemens Beef Association

5420 S. Quebec St.
Englewood, Colorado 80111
Phone: (303) 694-0305
Fax: (303) 694-2851
www.beef.org

National Chicken Council

1015 15th St. Northwest, Suite 930
Washington, D.C. 20005-2605
Phone: (202) 296-2622
Fax: (202) 293-4005
www.nationalchickencouncil.com

National Institute for Animal Agriculture

1910 Lyda Ave.
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42104-5809
Phone: (270) 782-9798
Fax: (270) 782-0188
www.animalagriculture.org

National Pork Board

1776 NW 114th St.
Clive, Iowa 50325
Phone: (515) 223-2600
Fax: (515) 223-2646
www.pork.org

National Pork Producers Council

122 C St.
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone: (202) 347-5265
www.nppc.org

OvaGenix

4001 E. 29th, Suite 170G
Bryan, Texas 77802
Phone: (979) 828-4444
Fax: (979) 828-2296

San Antonio Livestock Exposition Incorporated

3201 East Houston St.
San Antonio, Texas 78219
Phone: (210) 225-5851
Fax: (210) 227-7934
www.sarodeo.com

Southwest Meat Association

4103 S. Texas Ave., Suite 101
Bryan, Texas 77802
Phone: (979) 846-9011
Fax: (979) 846-8198
www.southwestmeat.org

Southwestern Exposition & Livestock Show

P.O. Box 150
Fort Worth, Texas 76101-0150
Phone: (817) 877-2403
Fax: (817) 877-2499
www.fwssr.com



State Fair of Texas

P.O. Box 150009
Dallas, Texas 75315-0009
Phone: (214) 421-8723
Fax: (214) 421-8710
www.bigtex.com

Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association

1301 W. Seventh St.
Fort Worth, Texas 76102
Phone: (817) 332-7064
Fax: (817) 332-8523
www.texascattleraisers.org

Texas A&M University

Animal Science Department, 348 Kleberg Center
College Station, Texas 77843
Phone: (979) 845-0435
Fax: (979) 845-9454
www.animalscience-extension.tamu.edu

Texas Agricultural Statistics Service

P.O. Box 70
Austin, Texas 78767-0070
Phone: (512) 916-5581
Fax: (800) 626-3142
www.nass.usda.gov/tx

Texas Animal Health Commission

2105 Kramer Lane
Austin, Texas 78758
Phone: (512) 719-0700
Fax: (512) 719-0780
www.tahc.state.tx.us

Texas Dairy Review

471 N. Harbin, Suite 204
Stephenville, Texas 76401
Phone: (254) 965-2255
Fax: (254) 965-5135
www.texasdairy.com

Texas Beef Council

8708 RR 620 N
Austin, Texas 78726
Phone: (512) 335-2333
Fax: (512) 335-0582
www.txbeef.org

Texas Cattle Feeders Association

5501 Interstate 40 West
Amarillo, Texas 79106
Phone: (806) 358-3681
Fax: (806) 352-6026
www.tcfa.org

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

8520 Shoal Creek Blvd.
Austin, Texas 78758
Phone: (800) 447-2827
Fax: (512) 239-1126
www.tnrcc.state.tx.us

Texas Cooperative Extension

Room 112
Jack Williams Administrative Building
College Station, Texas 77843-7101
Phone: (979) 845-7800
Fax: (979) 845-9542
agextension.tamu.edu

Texas Department of Agriculture

P.O. Box 12847
Austin, Texas 78711
Phone: (512) 463-7462
Fax: (512) 463-9968
www.agr.state.tx.us



Texas Farm Bureau

P.O. Box 2689
Waco, Texas 76702-2689
Phone: (254) 772-3030
Fax: (254) 751-2671
www.txfb.org

Texas Pork Producers

8500 Shoal Creek Blvd., Bldg. 4, Suite 120
Austin, Texas 78757
Phone: (512) 453-0615
Fax: (512) 451-5536
www.texaspork.org

Texas Purebred Cattle Alliance

1301 W. Seventh St.
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-2660
Phone: (817) 332-7064
Fax: (817) 332-6441

Texas Tech University

Box 4169
Lubbock, Texas 79409
Phone: (806) 742-2804
Fax: (806) 742-2836
www.ttu.edu

Texas Parks and Wildlife

4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744
Phone: (512) 389-4802
Fax: (512) 389-4814
www.tpwd.state.tx.us

U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Incorporated

1000 Executive Parkway, Suite 120
St. Louis, Missouri 63141-6397
Phone: (314) 469-2278
Fax: (314) 469-6233
www.uslge.org

Ultimate Genetics

Route 3, Box 745
Franklin, Texas 77856
Phone: (979) 828-2248
Fax: (979) 828-0035
www.ultimategenetics.org

United States Animal Health Association

8100 Three Chopt Road, Suite 203
Richmond, Virginia 23288
Phone: (804) 285-3210
Fax: (804) 285-3367
www.usaha.org

United States Meat Export Federation

1050 17th St., Suite 2200
Denver, Colorado 80265
Phone: (303) 623-6328
Fax: (303) 623-0297
www.usmef.org

USDA/FSIS - Dallas, Texas

1100 Commerce St., 5th Floor
Dallas, Texas 75242
Phone: (214) 767-1054
Fax: (214) 67-8176
www.usda.gov

This is not a comprehensive list nor an endorsement of any kind.



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Fax: 512.463.7843 • www.GOTEXAN.org

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